GREEK EXERCISES

BRYANT AND LAKE

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ASSISTANT MASTERS AT CHARTERHOUSE

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON: HUMPHREY MILFORD

By the same Authors

AN ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR. 2s. 6d.

FIRST PUBLISHED 1915
REPRINTED (WITH CORRECTIONS) 1926, 1937
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

PREFACE

This Exercise Book is based on Bryant and Lake's Greek Grammar, and aims, like the Grammar, at imparting a thorough knowledge of the elements of Greek without confusing the learner with unessential points.

An Introduction is placed at the beginning of the book containing in as brief a form as possible the outlines of Greek Syntax and some of the most necessary rules for writing Greek. The Exercises are divided into five parts, of which the first four correspond with the four stages of the Grammar; at the head of each Exercise the references are given to those parts of the Grammar and Introduction which the Exercise illustrates. Special Vocabularies to be learnt by heart and a General Vocabulary, Greek–English and English–Greek, come at the end of the book.

In Part I sentences for translation into English are added for use before a pupil commences a Greek Reader. In the later Exercises of Part II the construction of Final and Consecutive Clauses is introduced, and from that point the regular constructions of the Compound Sentence are learnt in the Introduction stage by stage and illustrated and repeated in the Exercises. By the time Part V is reached the pupil should have learnt the Grammar thoroughly, and he is then taken on to Simple Conditional Sentences, and the use of *πρίν*, while the last few Exercises are supplementary for purposes of revision.

The Grammar and Introduction give practically all the information necessary for the Exercises, but several small points are intentionally left for the teacher to explain. No book will be of much assistance without intelligent use, and it is particularly recommended that the teacher should supplement the Exercises, especially those of Parts I and II, by similar sentences of his own.

This book is the result of a long experience of the teaching of beginners in Greek, and it has been found in practice that a year or eighteen months is long enough to enable a fairly intelligent beginner, working an hour a day at the subject, to cover thoroughly all that is contained in the Grammar and Exercises.

INTRODUCTION

1. **The Definite Article,** ὁ, ἡ, τό, is used :—
   a. where it is used in English.
   b. with Proper Names (but in the Vocative ὦ is used and not the Article), e. g.
      οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Σωκράτης, *this is Socrates.*
   c. with Plural Nouns used to denote classes, e. g.
      φιλεῖ τοὺς παῖδας, *he loves boys.*
   d. with Abstract Nouns, in many cases where the Article is not used in English, especially when the Abstract Noun is Subject, e. g.
      ἡ ἀρετή ἐστιν ἡ τῆς τιμῆς αἰτία, *Virtue is the cause of honour.*
   e. with a Participle or Adjective or Adjectival Phrase to represent a Relative Clause, e. g.
      οἱ λύοντες, *those who loose.*

2. **The position of the Epithet.**
   Place the Epithet between the Article and its Noun.
   a. An Adjective used as Epithet, e. g.
      ἡ δεινὴ μάχη, *the terrible battle.*
   b. A qualifying Phrase representing an Adjective, e. g.
      οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ νεανίαι, *the young men in the house.*
      οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, *the men in the city.*
   c. Possessive Genitives, except these seven pronouns,
      ἐμοῦ (μου), σοῦ, ἡμῶν, ὑμῶν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτῶν.

3. **Neuter Plural Subjects** take a Singular Verb, e. g.
   τὰ δῶρά ἐστι καλά, *the gifts are beautiful.*

4. **Instrument and Means** (Manner, &c.).
   a. These are generally expressed by the Dative, e. g.
      τῷ βέλει θηρεύει τὸν λέοντα, *with his dart he pursues the lion.*

τῇ ἀρετῇ λύει τὸν δοῦλον, by bravery he looses the slave.

b. Means may also be expressed by the Preposition *διά* with the Genitive, e. g.

διὰ τῆς σοφίας παιδεύει τὸν δοῦλον, by his wisdom he trains the slave.

5. **Time.**

a. Duration of Time is expressed by the Accusative, e. g.

τὴν νύκτα ἐθήρευε τοὺς ἵππους, throughout the night he was pursuing the horses.

b. Definite Time When is expressed by the Dative, e. g.

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθεν, he came on the next day.

c. Indefinite Time When is expressed by the Genitive, e. g.

τῆς νυκτὸς ἦλθεν, he came during the night.

τριῶν ἡμερῶν βασιλεύσει, within three days he will be king.

6. **The Middle Voice** is used :—

a. generally to express what one does *for* oneself, e. g.

ἐλύετο τοὺς ἵππους, he loosed the horses for himself.

b. sometimes in a directly reflexive sense, e. g.

ἐλούετο, he was washing himself.

7. **The Agent** is expressed by the Preposition *ὑπό* with the Genitive, e. g.

ἐλύοντο ὑπὸ τοῦ δούλου, they were being loosed by the slave.

8. **Comparison** is expressed :—

a. by *ἤ, than,* with the same case after it as before it, e. g.

ὁ πατὴρ σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ ἡ μήτηρ, his father is wiser than his mother.

b. Direct Comparison may be expressed by the Genitive without ἤ, e. g.

ἡ γῆ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν, *the land is safer than the sea.*

Genitive Absolute, corresponding to the Ablative Absolute in Latin, e. g.

τοῦ δούλου τὸν ἵππον λύοντος, *while the slave is loosing the horse.*

Commands and Exhortations.

a. Commands are expressed by the Imperative, the Aorist for single or complete actions, the Present for repeated or continuous actions, e. g.

ἔστε ἀνδρεῖοι, *be brave men.*

λῦσον τὸν ἵππον, *loose the horse.*

b. Exhortations, i. e. 1st person Commands, are in the Subjunctive, e. g.

λύωμεν, *let us loose.*

Prohibitions.

a. For General Prohibitions use μή and the Present Imperative, e. g.

μὴ ἄδικος ἴσθι, *do not be unjust.*

b. For Prohibitions of a particular act use μή and the Aorist Subjunctive, e. g.

μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσῃς, *do not do this.*

Wishes.

a. Wishes for the future are expressed by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ, and the Optative, e. g.

εἴθε λύοιμεν αὐτόν, *would that we might loose him!*

b. Unfulfilled Wishes for the past are expressed by εἴθε or εἰ γάρ and the Past Indicative, e. g.

εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐποίησας τοῦτο, *O that you had not done this!*

The Negative in all Wishes is μή.

Final Clauses express Purpose or Aim. The Sequence in Greek is one of Moods, not of Tenses, i. e. Sub-

junctive after Primary main Verbs, Optative after Historic main Verbs. Note that the Perfect is always Primary; the Imperative and Subjunctive of all tenses are Primary, the Optative Historic. The Introductory Particle is ἵνα, ὡς or ὅπως, and the Negative following is μή.

λέγω τοῦτο ἵνα λείπῃς τὴν πόλιν, *I say this that you may leave the city.*

οὐκ ἔλεγον τοῦτο ἵνα μὴ λείποις τὴν πόλιν, *I did not say this that you might not leave the city.*

14. **Consecutive Clauses** express Result. They are introduced by ὥστε.

a. ὥστε with Present or Aorist Infinitive (Negative μή).

οὐχ οὕτως ἀνδρεῖος ἦν ὥστε μηδὲν φοβεῖσθαι, *he was not brave enough to fear nothing.*

Note that the Subject of the Infinitive is in the Nominative, if it is the same as that of the main Verb.

b. ὥστε with the Indicative (Negative οὐ), where you wish to say that the result did actually happen.

ἦν δειλὸς ὥστε οὐκ εὖ ἐμάχετο, *he was a coward and so he did not fight well.*

15. **Temporal Clauses** (Definite Time). These are ordinary Relative Clauses with the Verb in the Indicative (Negative οὐ).

a. *Postquam.* ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὡς, *when, after.*

ἐξ οὗ, *since, i. e. from the time when.*

ἐπεὶ νὺξ ἐγένετο, ἔγραψα, *after night came on, I wrote.*

ἐξ οὗ ἀνῆλθες, οὐδὲν γέγονεν, *since you came back, nothing has happened.*

b. *Dum.* ἐν ᾧ, *while* (= *dum* with Pres. Indic.).

ἕως, ὅσον χρόνον, *as long as* (= *dum* with ordinary tense).

ἐν ᾧ ἔγραφον, εἰσῆλθεν, *while I was writing, he came in.*

ὅσον χρόνον ἀπῆσθα, ἔμενον, *as long as you were absent, I remained.*

c. *Antequam.* μέχρι, ἕως, *until.*
πρότερον ἤ, *before.*
πρίν, *before* (for construction see Introd. § 26).

μέχρι σκότος ἐγένετο, ἐμάχοντο, *they fought till darkness came on.*

οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο πρότερον ἢ ἀπέθανον, *they did not stop until they were killed.*

N.B.—Future time is frequently indefinite, for which see the Indefinite Construction following.

. **Indefinite Constructions.**

When you do not wish, even if you know, to specify person, time, &c., definitely, in English you often find 'any' or 'ever' in the sentence. This is generally the case with Temporal Clauses referring to the Future, e.g.

Whoever does this does wrong.

I will see you whenever (*or* when) you come.

For these Greek has a special construction.

a. After a Primary main Verb use a Relative or Relative Particle, *with* ἄν, followed by the Subjunctive, e. g. ὃς ἄν, ὁπόταν (ὁπότε ἄν), ὅταν (ὅτε ἄν), ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδὴ ἄν); compare ἐάν (εἰ ἄν).

N.B.—This ἄν goes with the Relative, not with the Verb, and is not to be confused with the ἄν of Conditions.

b. After a Historic main Verb use a Relative or Relative Particle, *without* ἄν, followed by the Optative.

ὃς ἂν τοῦτο ποιῇ, οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, *whoever does this is not acting unjustly.*

ὃς μὴ τοῦτο ποιοίη, ἠδίκει, *any one who did not do this was acting unjustly.*

ἐπειδάν τις ταῦτα λέγῃ, πάντες γελῶσιν, *whenever any one says this, every one laughs.*

ἐπειδή τις μὴ φεύγοι, ἔχαιρεν, *whenever any one did not escape, he used to rejoice.*

N.B.—The Negative inside an Indefinite Clause is μή.

17. **Concessive Clauses.** Greek has no special construction for these clauses, but

a. the Participle may have a Concessive force, especially when preceded by καίπερ or καί (Negative οὐ), e. g.

καίπερ οὐκ ἀνδρεῖος ὢν εὖ ἐμάχετο, *though not being brave* (*though he was not brave*) *he fought well.*

b. A Conditional Clause, when preceded by καί (= *even*), often has a Concessive force, e. g.

Even if he comes, I shall go away.

See Conditional Clauses (Introd. § 25).

18. **Cautions for all Indirect Statements, Questions or Commands.**

a. Always use the same Tense and same Negative as in the Direct.

b. Never use the Subjunctive merely because the Statement is Indirect.

c. Different verbs of saying, &c., take different constructions.

19. **Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.**

First Method (with ὅτι or ὡς and a Finite Verb).

N.B.—Use this construction after all Verbs of saying, except φημί, φάσκω and λέγεται, and after Verbs of thinking.

First think what the words of the Direct Speech were. Then remember that you cannot alter the Tense or Negative from what it was in the Direct.

If the Verb of saying is Primary, keep the Moods of all Verbs after the ὅτι or ὡς also unchanged. If the Verb of saying is Historic, put all the Verbs after the ὅτι or ὡς into the Optative.

Direct. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ.
This is the boy who does not act unjustly.

Indirect. λέγει ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ.
He says that this is the boy who does not act unjustly.
ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὗτος εἴη ὁ παῖς ὃς οὐκ ἀδικοίη.
He said that this was the boy who did not act unjustly.

N.B.—Remember the Sequence—'Unaltered or Optative'.

Note.—If the tense in the Direct was Imperfect or Pluperfect Indicative, the Mood is unaltered even after a Historic Verb of saying, e. g.

Direct. ἀπέθανεν ὁ παῖς ὃν ἔλυες.
The boy, whom you were loosing, died.

Indirect. ἔλεγον ὅτι ἀποθάνοι ὁ παῖς ὃν ἐκεῖνος ἔλυεν.
They said that the boy whom that man was loosing had died.

Indirect Question.

Direct Questions are introduced by Interrogative Pronouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs, e. g. τίς; *who?* ποῖος; *of what sort?* πῶς; *how?* πότε; *when?* ποῦ; *where?* &c., or by Particles, e. g. ἦ; ἆρα οὐ (= *nonne*); ἆρα μή (= *num*); πότερον . . . ἤ (*utrum . . . an*).

Indirect Questions are introduced by τίς, ὅστις, ὁποῖος, ὅπως, ὁπότε, ὅπου, &c., or by εἰ, πότερον . . . ἤ.

The rules are the same as for Oratio Obliqua, § 18 and § 19, i. e. 'Unaltered or Optative', with the same exception in the case of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative.

Direct. τίς εἶ; *Who are you?*

Indirect. ἐρωτᾷ ὅστις ἐστί, *he asks who he is.*
ἠρώτα ὅστις εἴη, *he asked who he was.*
ᾔδει ὅστις εἴη, *he knew who he was.*

Direct. ἆρα τοῦτο ἐποίεις; *were you doing this?*
ἠρώτησαν εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει, *they asked whether he was doing this.*

21. **Indirect Commands.**

The main Verb of the Command becomes Infinitive (Subject Accusative), but for the Subordinate Verbs the rules are the same as for Oratio Obliqua, § 18 and § 19, and for Indirect Question, § 20.

Direct. *μὴ ἀεὶ μωρὸς ἴσθι.*
Do not always be foolish.

Indirect. *ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὸν μὴ ἀεὶ μωρὸν εἶναι.*
He bade him not to be always foolish.

Direct. *μὴ ποιήσῃς τοῦτο ὃ ποιεῖς.*
Do not do what you are doing.

Indirect. *ἐκέλευσας αὐτὸν μὴ ποιῆσαι τοῦτο ὃ ποιοίη.*
You bade him not to do what he was doing.

22. **Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.**

Second Method (with the Infinitive).

Use this construction after *φημί, φάσκω* and *λέγεται*; it may also be used after Verbs of thinking and hoping.

The rules given in § 19 apply here also for the Subordinate Clauses, i. e. 'Unaltered or Optative', with the same exception in the case of the Imperfect and Pluperfect Indicative. But the main Verb is put in the Infinitive and its Subject in the Accusative.

N.B.—i. *οὔ φημι* = Latin *nego.*

ii. If the Subject of the Infinitive is the same as that of the main Verb, it is put in the Nominative, but should be omitted unless emphatic.

Direct. *ἥξουσιν ὅταν δύνωνται.*
They will come when they are able.

Indirect. *οὐκ ἔφη αὐτοὺς ἥξειν ὅτε δύναιντο.*
He said that they would not come when they were able.
ἐλπίζουσιν (αὐτοὶ) ἥξειν ὅταν δύνωνται.
They hope to come when they are able.

Direct. ἔβαλλον τοὺς λίθους οὓς εἶχον.
They were throwing the stones which they had.
Indirect. ἐνόμιζες αὐτοὺς βάλλειν τοὺς λίθους οὓς εἶχον.
You thought that they were throwing the stones which they had.

Oratio Obliqua or Indirect Statement.
Third Method (with Participle).

Use this construction after Verbs of knowing and perceiving. The rules are the same as in § 22, but a Participle takes the place of the Infinitive.

Direct. ἥξουσιν ὅταν δύνωνται.
They will come when they are able.
Indirect. ἤσθετο αὐτοὺς ἥξοντας ὅτε δύναιντο.
He perceived that they would come when they were able.
Direct. καλός ἐστιν.
He is beautiful.
Indirect. αἰσθάνεται καλὸς ὤν.
He perceives that he is beautiful.

Causal Clauses express the reason of an action. They are introduced by ἐπεί, ἐπειδή, ὡς. The Verb is in the Indicative (Negative οὐ).

ἐπεὶ τοὺς λίθους ἔβαλον, ἐκολάσθησαν.
Since they threw the stones, they were punished.

Common Conditional Sentences in Greek are of three kinds. a. Ordinary Conditions. b. Condition denied. c. General Conditions.

a. Ordinary Conditions.

i. Present Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ποιεῖς, ἀδικεῖς.
si hoc facis, iniuste facis.
If you are doing this, you are doing wrong.

Rule : εἰ with Pres. or Perf. Indic. followed by Pres. or Perf. Indic. *without* ἄν.

ii. Past Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἠδίκεις.

si hoc faciebas, iniuste faciebas.

If you were doing this, you were doing wrong.

Rule: εἰ with Past Indic. followed by Past Indic. *without* ἄν.

iii. Future Time.

α. Vivid Future.

ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἀδικήσεις.

si hoc facies, iniuste facies.

If you do this, you will do wrong.

Rule: ἐάν with Pres. or Aor. Subj. followed by Fut. Indic. *without* ἄν.

β. Vague Future.

εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίης, ἀδικοίης ἄν.

si hoc facias, iniuste facias.

If you were to do this, you would do wrong.

Rule: εἰ with Pres. or Aor. Opt. followed by Pres. or Aor. Opt. *with* ἄν.

b. Condition Denied.

i. Present Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἠδίκεις ἄν.

si hoc faceres, iniuste faceres.

If you were doing this (*but you are not*), *you would be doing wrong.*

Rule: εἰ with Imperf. Indic. followed by Imperf. Indic. *with* ἄν.

ii. Past Time.

εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίησας, ἠδίκησας ἄν.

si hoc fecisses, iniuste fecisses.

If you had done this (*but you did not*), *you would have done wrong.*

Rule: εἰ with Aor. Indic. followed by Aor. Indic. *with* ἄν.

c. **General Conditions** (compare Indefinite constructions, § 16).

i. Present Time.

ἐάν τις ὑστερίζῃ, πληγὰς λαμβάνει.
If any one comes late, he is beaten.

Rule: *ἐάν* with Subj. followed by Pres. Indic. *without ἄν.*

ii. Past Time.

εἴ τις ὑστερίζοι, πληγὰς ἐλάμβανεν.
If any one came late, he used to be beaten.

Rule: *εἰ* with Opt. followed by Imperf. Indic. *without ἄν.*

N.B.—In all Conditional Clauses, in the 'if' part (Protasis), Negative *μή*.
In the other part (Apodosis), Negative *οὐ*.

Notice some of these in Oratio Obliqua.

Direct.	*ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιῇς, ἀδικήσεις.*
Indirect.	*ἔλεγον ὅτι, εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίη, ἀδικήσοι.*
Direct.	*εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίης, ἀδικοίης ἄν.*
Indirect.	*ἔφασαν, εἰ τοῦτο ποιοίη, ἀδικεῖν ἄν.*
Direct.	*εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίεις, ἠδίκεις ἄν.*
Indirect.	*ἠσθόμεθα, εἰ τοῦτο ἐποίει, αὐτὸν ἀδικοῦντα ἄν.*

6. **Πρίν, before, until.**

a. In Affirmative Sentences *πρίν* must be followed by the Infinitive, e. g.

ἀπῆλθον πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτόν.
I went away before he came.

b. In Negative Sentences in Past Time *πρίν* is used with the Past Indicative of events which did actually happen in the past, e. g.

οὐκ ἀπῆλθον πρὶν ἦλθεν ὁ ἀνήρ.
I did not go away before he came (*i. e. he did come*).

c. In other Negative Sentences *πρίν* is followed by the Indefinite Construction, e. g.

μὴ ἀπέλθῃς πρὶν ἂν μάθῃς.
Do not go away till you have learnt.
ἐκέλευσα αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπελθεῖν πρὶν μάθοι.
I told him not to go away till he had learnt.

PART I

NOTE.—**In all exercises down to Exercise IV of Part III the Possessive Pronouns *my, your, his,* &c., are to be translated by the Definite Article.**

The References are to the pages of the Grammar and to the Sections of the Introduction.

EXERCISE I

Grammar: Nouns of First Declension (7-9); Definite Article (41).
Present and Imperfect Indicative Active of λύω (45).
Present Indicative of εἰμί (110).
Rules: Use of Article, position of Possessive Case (Introd. § 1, § 2. c).

A. 1. Of the victory. In the house. To the judge (*dat.*).
2. O soldiers. Of the army. The sailors (*acc.*).
3. We loose. You were loosing. He trains.
4. They are young men. He is the steward.
5. The judges were training the young men.
6. The stewards serve the judges (*dat.*).
7. We were striking the door.
8. Victory is the honour of battle.
9. The house of the goddess is in the market-place.
10. Judges, you were training the young man.

B. 1. Soldiers and sailors are in the battle.
2. The young man was loosing the steward of the judge.

3. The wisdom of the Muses stops the battle.
4. Courage loosens the fetters of the soldiers.
5. In the sea the goddess was training the sailors.
6. The tables of the judges are in the country.
7. The fetters of the sailor are in the house of the Muse.
8. Stewards serve the young man.
9. O sailors, you were serving the judges in the houses.
10. The soldiers of the army were pursuing honour and courage.

C. 1. *ἡ νίκη λύει τὴν μάχην.*
2. *οἱ νεανίαι εἰσὶν ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις.*
3. *ἐν τῇ τῶν Μουσῶν οἰκίᾳ ἐστὶ τράπεζα.*
4. *ὁ κριτὴς ἔλυε τὸν στρατιώτην καὶ τὸν ναύτην.*
5. *ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ οἱ ταμίαι ἔκρουον τὰς θύρας.*
6. *οἱ ναῦται παιδεύουσι τοὺς νεανίας ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.*
7. *ὁ τοῦ νεανίου ταμίας ἐδούλευε τῷ κριτῇ.*
8. *ὦ Μοῦσα, λύεις τὴν μάχην.*
9. *ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ἔπαυες τὴν νίκην, ὦ ναῦτα.*
10. *ἡ στρατιὰ δουλεύει τῇ θεᾷ.*

D. 1. *ἐθήρευε τὸν ταμίαν.*
2. *ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἐπαιδεύετε τοὺς νεανίας, ὦ κριταί.*
3. *τοὺς τῆς στρατιᾶς στρατιώτας θηρεύετε.*
4. *ναύτης εἰμὶ καὶ ἔπαυον τὴν μάχην.*
5. *ἡ τῶν ναυτῶν ἀρετὴ ἔπαυε τὴν νίκην.*
6. *οἱ στρατιῶται ἐδούλευον τοῖς ναύταις.*
7. *ἐστὲ ταμίαι, ὦ νεανίαι.*
8. *ὦ στρατιῶτα, ἡ τῆς οἰκίας θύρα ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.*
9. *ἔλυε τὰς τοῦ ταμίου πέδας.*
10. *δουλεύεις τῷ ταμίᾳ.*

EXERCISE II

Grammar: Nouns of Second Declension, λόγος, δῶρον (10).
Adjectives in -ος (21, 22).
Future Indicative Active of λύω (46).
Imperfect of εἰμί (110).
Rules: Neuter Plural Subjects (Introd. § 3).
Position of Epithet (Introd. § 2).

A. 1. Of the brave general. The wise words. In the beautiful island.
2. Evil deeds. The horses of the gods. The gifts of the archer.
3. The gods stop diseases. Honour prevented evil words.
4. He will loose the fetters. The soldiers will not march.
5. The words of the slave were just.
6. The horses of the general are not beautiful.
7. The young slaves did not march to (*πρός*) the camp.
8. The slave of the gods trusted the wise words (*dat.*).
9. The words of the god will prevent the diseases of the beautiful horse.
10. The bowmen did not trust the roads of the island.

B. 1. The horses of the slaves were not in the camp.
2. The gifts of the general were the cause of disease.
3. Victory is the cause of glory to brave soldiers.
4. The slaves of the steward will strike the young horses.
5. The wicked archers struck the general in battle.
6. O general, we will not hinder the glory of the army.
7. Wise words are the cause of honour to good young men.

8. Brave slaves, you were preventing evil diseases.
9. I shall not trust the wicked steward of the young judge.
10. Brave deeds were a glory to the bowmen and the slaves.

C. 1. ὁ σοφὸς στρατηγὸς κωλύσει τοὺς τοῦ τοξότου λόγους.
2. ἡ κακὴ νόσος ἔπαυε τὰς μάχας.
3. τὰ δῶρα ἦν ἐν τῇ τοῦ ναύτου οἰκίᾳ.
4. οἱ ἀνδρεῖοι δοῦλοι ἦσαν δίκαιοι.
5. ἔπαυες τὴν καλὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν δόξαν.
6. οἱ δίκαιοι κριταὶ παιδεύσουσι τοὺς δούλους ἐν τῇ νήσῳ.
7. τοὺς ἵππους θηρεύομεν, ὦ ναῦται, ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ.
8. οἱ κακοὶ νεανίαι οὐκ ἐπίστευον τῷ ἀνδρείῳ κριτῇ.
9. ὦ στρατηγέ, ἐστρατεύομεν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.
10. ὦ στρατιῶτα, παίεις τοὺς δούλους καὶ τοὺς ἵππους.

D. 1. τὰ τῶν δούλων ἔργα ἐκώλυε τὴν καλὴν νίκην.
2. στρατιῶται ἀνδρεῖοι ἦτε ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
3. οἱ σοφοὶ τοξόται λύσουσι τὰς τοῦ νεανίου πέδας.
4. οἱ νεανίαι ἐδούλευον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς κριταῖς.
5. ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ στρατεύουσι πρὸς τὴν καλὴν νῆσον.
6. ὁ θεὸς οὐκ ἐπίστευε τοῖς καλοῖς ἵπποις.
7. ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἐπίστευες τῷ νεανίᾳ.
8. τὰ καλὰ δῶρα καὶ οἱ σοφοὶ λόγοι εἰσὶν ἡ τῆς δόξης αἰτία.
9. ἔλυον τὰς τῶν δούλων καὶ τῶν ναυτῶν πέδας.
10. οἱ νεανίαι οὐκ ἔπαιον τὸν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ δοῦλον.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Nouns of Third Declension, Consonantal Stems (12–14).
Rest of Indicative Active of λύω (45–47).
Rules: Instrument and Means (Introd. § 4).

A. 1. The guards were loosing the heralds of Greece in the contest.
2. The old men were reigning in their fatherland.
3. There were lions in the mountains of the island.
4. With darts the Greeks will pursue the giants from the country.
5. The friendly leaders have loosed the chariots by bravery.
6. The god pursued the hostile Greeks with a sword.
7. The Greeks had loosed the bodies of the lions.
8. The names of the gods were dear to the old men of the mountains.
9. The gods will pursue the Arabians with lions.
10. The giants will shake the mountains of the Greeks.

B. 1. The guard was hunting a lion in a chariot.
2. The lions shook the bodies of the old men.
3. The heralds were pursuing the guard out of the mountains into the walls.
4. The old men will reign in the islands of Greece.
5. The chariots were hostile to the Greeks in the contest.
6. The names of the leaders were the hope of the fatherland.
7. The swords and the darts were a cause of hope to the archer.
8. The wise leaders were preventing the diseases of the soldiers.

9. The gifts of the just gods were dear to sailors.
10. The Arabians will trust the friendly words of the wise old men.

C. 1. *οἱ φύλακες οὐκ ἐλελύκεσαν τοὺς λέοντας.*
2. *ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι οἱ δαίμονες ἐβασίλευον.*
3. *ἐκ τῶν ἁρμάτων οἱ γέροντες ἔσεισαν τὰ βέλη.*
4. *τὰ τῶν Ἀράβων σώματα ἦν ἐν τῇ πατρίδι.*
5. *οἱ γίγαντες σείσουσι τὰ ὄρη ἐν τῷ ἀγῶνι.*
6. *οἱ κήρυκες οὐ φίλοι εἰσὶ τοῖς ἡγεμόσιν.*
7. *τὰ ξίφη ἦν ἐχθρὰ τοῖς τῆς Ἑλλάδος γέρουσιν.*
8. *λελύκαμεν τὸν Ἕλληνα ἐκ τοῦ ἀγῶνος.*
9. *αἱ τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἐλπίδες οὐ φίλαι ἦσαν τοῖς πονηροῖς.*
10. *οἱ τῆς πατρίδος κήρυκες κελεύσουσι τοὺς Ἄραβας.*

D. 1. *οὐκ ἐθήρευον τοὺς λέοντας βέλεσι καὶ ξίφεσιν.*
2. *ξίφει ἔπαισαν τὴν τοῦ γέροντος κεφαλήν.*
3. *οἱ σοφοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοὶ οὐκ ἐπίστευον τοῖς κακοῖς.*
4. *ὦ ἀνδρεῖοι Ἕλληνες, λελύκατε τὴν πατρίδα καὶ τοὺς φίλους.*
5. *ἐλελύκετε, ὦ στρατιῶται, τοὺς καλοὺς νεανίας.*
6. *σείσετε, ὦ γίγαντες, τὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν τείχη.*
7. *τοῖς λέουσιν οὐ φίλα ἦν τὰ τῶν φυλάκων βέλη.*
8. *ἐπαύσατε τὴν μάχην καὶ βασιλεύσετε.*
9. *οὐ πιστεύσω τοῖς ἐν τῷ ἅρματι νέοις.*
10. *σοφοὶ ἦμεν καὶ ἐπαιδεύομεν τοὺς ναύτας.*

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: **Nouns of Third Declension, πόλις, βασιλεύς, ἰχθύς (15, 16).**
Present and Imperfect Indicative, Middle and Passive, of λύω (48).

Rules: **Use of Cases to express Time (Introd. § 5).**
Meanings of Middle (Introd. § 6).

A. 1. We educate. He will strike. Thou hast loosed. Ye had loosed.
2. I was pursuing. They have shaken. They ruled. We were friendly.
3. He is washing himself. He was proceeding. They are loosing for themselves.
4. We were ceasing from work. Ye are washing yourselves.
5. The citizens were proceeding into the city at evening.
6. During the summer the Arabians will plunder the mainland.
7. At night the priests wash in the sea.
8. Strangers, ye were not faithful to the king at the season of winter.
9. We were catching fish for ourselves, you are sacrificing to the gods.
10. The prophets have loosed the kings, the horsemen will strike the masters.

B. 1. The fishes of the king were dear to the prophets of the city.
2. By courage and strength we shall plunder the meadows of the island.
3. The ranks of the horsemen did not proceed into the city in daytime.
4. Throughout summer the meadows produce flowers, in winter the force of snow is evident.

5. At evening and through the night the deeds of the evil judge cease.
6. The kings were pursuing the judge in the city, the lions will pursue the king in the meadow.
7. We will train the strength of the Greeks by the hope of glory.
8. Bravery is a cause of strength to young men and old men.
9. Prophets and priests did not march into battle in the ranks of the Greeks.
10. At evening you wash. Throughout the day they were proceeding into the city. In the summer we cease from the words of wisdom.

C. 1. τοῦ θέρους ἐπορευόμεθα πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.
2. ἐν τῇ τοῦ χειμῶνος ὥρᾳ οἱ πολῖται ἰχθῦς ἐθήρευον.
3. οἱ βασιλῆς οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τοῖς ξένοις μάντεσιν.
4. αἱ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τάξεις ἦσαν ἡ τῆς ἰσχύος αἰτία.
5. νυκτὶ ἐπαύοντο οἱ δεσπόται τοῦ ἀγῶνος.
6. οἱ ἱππῆς ἐλῃστευσαν τοὺς ἱερέας τῆς νυκτός.
7. οἱ ἰχθύες δῆλοι ἦσαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ τοῖς ναύταις.
8. τῆς ἑσπέρας ἐλούου ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι, ὦ βασιλεῦ.
9. ἔθυσαν οἱ μάντεις καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πρὸς τὴν πόλιν.
10. οὐκ ἦν χιὼν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι τοῦ θέρους.

D. 1. ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν οὐκ ἦσαν οἱ μάντεις.
2. ἐλῃστεύοντο ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τῆς ἑσπέρας.
3. οὐ πιστοί εἰσι τῷ βασιλεῖ οἱ ξένοι ἱππῆς.
4. ἐπορεύεσθε τὴν νύκτα πρὸς τὰ ὄρη, ὦ δεσπόται.
5. οἱ ἰχθύες οὐ θηρεύονται βέλεσιν, ὦ ναῦτα.
6. ὁ θεὸς ἔπαυσε τὴν τοῦ λέοντος ἰσχύν.
7. τὸν χειμῶνα καὶ τὸ θέρος λούεσθε ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.
8. ἡ θάλασσα φύει τοὺς ἰχθῦς καὶ ἡ γῆ τοὺς λέοντας.
9. πορευόμεθα πρὸς τὴν πόλιν καὶ κωλύσομεν τὴν μάχην.
10. νύκτα καὶ ἡμέραν πορεύονται οἱ πολῖται.

EXERCISE V

Grammar: Irregular Nouns of 1st stage (18–20).
Rest of Indicative, Middle and Passive, of λύω (48–52).
Rules: Use of the Article with Phrases (Introd. § 2. b).
Agent (Introd. § 7).

A. 1. To the worthy men. Of the wise father. The beautiful feet (*acc.*).
2. The laws are hard. In the ship. To the just servants. Of the oxen.
3. Out of the hands of the daughter. In the months of the year. The weapons were evil.
4. The feet and hands had been loosed. We have loosed the cow.
5. You will loose for yourselves. The leaders will be loosed.
6. We were not loosed. He loosed himself. You were being loosed.
7. You loosed yourself. The ships in the sea. The women in the city.
8. To the young man from the ships. The trees and walls in the land.
9. The war in the beautiful land will be stopped by the brave fathers.
10. The young men were educated in the city, but they did not sacrifice to the gods.

B. 1. The meadows in the island do not produce flowers for the daughters of the citizen.
2. The oxen from the mainland were pursued into the ships.
3. By wisdom and virtue the maidens and the women will be trained throughout the month.

4. By fear of the laws the evil deeds of the soldiers had been hindered.
5. The arms of the brave soldier were being brandished by the father of the prophet.
6. During the night they have marched into the city. The mountains are difficult for the feet of the soldiers.
7. The Arabians in the mountains will plunder the houses of the Greeks in summer.
8. Old men, you have ransomed the cities and are worthy of honour and glory.
9. The chariots had been stopped in the battle. The men in the ship have not been trained.
10. The oxen are being sacrificed to the strange deities. The kings have not trusted the prophets and priests.

C. 1. *οἱ ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἐπίστευσαν τῷ ἀξίῳ στρατηγῷ.*
2. *τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπορεύοντο οἱ βόες πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ νῆσον.*
3. *τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδωρ παύσει τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς πιστοὺς στρατιώτας.*
4. *οἱ τοῦ πατρὸς θεράποντες ἐθηρεύθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τοξοτῶν.*
5. *αἱ τοῦ ἱερέως θυγατέρες ἐλούσαντο τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας ἐν τῷ ὕδατι.*
6. *οἱ μὲν πατέρες δουλεύσουσιν, αἱ δὲ μητέρες λυθήσονται.*
7. *φόβῳ τῶν νόμων οἱ βασιλῆς λύσονται τὰς ἐν τῇ πόλει κόρας.*
8. *ὁ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πόλεμος οὐ παυθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν.*
9. *τοῖς ἐν ταῖς χερσὶν ὅπλοις παυθήσεται ἡ τῶν γιγάντων μάχη.*

10. τοὺς μὲν ἄνδρας ἐλύσω ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ, τὰς δὲ γυναῖκας οὔ.

D. 1. τὴν ἡμέραν ἐπορεύοντο οἱ πολῖται πρὸς τὸν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ποταμόν.
2. οἱ μάντεις ἐλέλυντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει δικαίων κριτῶν.
3. ὁ χαλεπὸς νόμος κωλύσει τὰ τῶν κακῶν ναυτῶν ἔργα.
4. οἱ ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι ποταμοὶ ἐκώλυσαν τὴν τῶν ἱππέων ὁδόν.
5. αἱ νῆες ἐληστεύοντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ νηὶ Ἀράβων.
6. τῇ ἑσπέρᾳ οἱ θεράποντες παύσονται τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἔργων.
7. οἱ μὲν ἰχθύες εἰσὶν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ, αἱ δὲ βόες ἐν τῇ νήσῳ.
8. τὰ καλὰ δένδρα οὐ φύουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων χώρᾳ.
9. οἱ θεράποντες λέλυνται τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ κριτοῦ.
10. τὰς μὲν χεῖρας ἐλούσω ἐν τῷ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδατι, τοὺς δὲ πόδας οὔ.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: Adjectives of Third Declension of 1st stage (25–27, 29–31).
Infinitives and Participles of λύω (45–53).
Rules: Use of Article with Participle (Introd. § 1. e).

A. 1. To have loosed. To be loosing. To loose. To be loosing for oneself.
2. To be about to be loosed. To have been loosed. Having loosed the kings.
3. To be about to ransom. Ransoming. Those who are loosing.

4. To those who have broken (λύω) the treaty. The messengers who desire clear words.
5. Those who loose the black ship do not desire to pursue the enemy.
6. Those who wish to stop the fight are often not able to sacrifice in the city.
7. Priests in the island sacrificed the oxen which had been loosed.
8. Having educated the noble daughter of the king the poets were willing to cease from faction.
9. The prudent kings being about to prevent the battle will not trust the valour of the sailors.
10. All things are clear both on sea and land to the gods who rule.

B. 1. The happy sailors catch many fishes in the great river.
2. We trusted the clear letters of the king who loosed the slave.
3. False words are not often worthy of noble leaders.
4. With noble valour you will pursue the black ox and the great lion.
5. The land army was hostile to all the ships which were preventing faction.
6. The letters were not true, but you wished to trust the words of the noble ruler.
7. Many matters were already clear to the race of prudent poets.
8. During a long time the party of false prophets was shaking the great city.
9. The walls of the city were shaken, but the leaders have stopped the great fear of the citizens.
10. The black oxen have been let loose into the meadows. The priests were not able to go into the fatherland.

C. 1. οἱ εὐγενεῖς ποιηταὶ οὐχ οἷοί τέ εἰσι παῦσαι τὸν πόλεμον.
2. οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ στρατεύοντες στρατηγοί οὐκ ἐθέλουσι λῃστεύειν τὴν γῆν.
3. ἡ τῶν πολιτῶν στάσις οὐ παυθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀρχόντων.
4. πολλάκις ἤδη αἱ σπονδαὶ λέλυνται ὑπὸ τῶν ψευδῶν βασιλέων.
5. τὸ μὲν τῶν πολεμίων γένος μέγα ἐστί, τὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν κράτος οὐ πολύ.
6. ὁ σώφρων στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἄρχοντας παύειν τὴν στάσιν.
7. πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον ἐπορεύοντο οἱ ναῦται πρὸς τὴν μέλαιναν ναῦν.
8. ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐπιστολὴ σαφής τέ ἐστι καὶ ἀληθής.
9. πάντες οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ δουλεύοντες βούλονται παύεσθαι τοῦ ἔργου.
10. οἱ πεζοὶ ἑκόντες πορευθήσονται πρὸς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων πόλιν.

D. 1. ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ λῃστευθεῖσα πόλις οὐκ ἐθέλει πιστεύειν τῷ βασιλεῖ.
2. ἐκέλευσα πάντας τοὺς ἄνδρας θηρεύειν τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ βοῦς.
3. ἡ μὲν στάσις πέπαυται, οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες οὐχ οἷοί τέ εἰσι λύειν τοὺς πολεμίους.
4. ἡ μέλαινα βοῦς οὐκ ἐθέλει λούσασθαι ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ ποταμῷ.
5. οἱ τοὺς ἵππους λύοντες φόβῳ τῶν νόμων κωλυθήσονται.
6. οἱ πεζοὶ ἐκελεύοντο ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τὴν γῆν λῃστεύειν.
7. βούλομαι μὲν λούεσθαι ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, πολλάκις δὲ οὐχ οἷός τέ εἰμι.

8. οἱ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἄρχοντες οὐκ εἰσὶν οὕτως εὐδαίμονες.
9. αἱ γυναῖκες οὐχ ἑκοῦσαι δουλεύουσι τοῖς εὐγενέσι γέρουσιν.
10. οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν κριτῶν λελυμένοι οὐκ ἐθέλουσι παύειν τὴν τῶν πολιτῶν στάσιν.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar: Common Comparisons and Declension of βελτίων (32, 33).
Rest of λύω, εἰμί (45–53, 110, 111).
Rules: Comparison (Introd. § 8).
Commands and Exhortations (Introd. § 10).

A. 1. Let us loose the feet of the heralds. Loose your hands. Let the soldiers march.
2. Be willing to go to the city. Let us wish death. Let them prevent faction.
3. Be ye loosed from the fetters. Be thou prevented. Let him be willing to strike the ox.
4. Danger and death are safer than the Furies to noble men.
5. Therefore by counsel and wisdom ye will be more fortunate than by wealth and power.
6. Now he wished to be braver than his father and to march against the shields of the foe.
7. Be ye more useful to the land of your fathers by valour.
8. We wish to be the richest and most fortunate of all the men in the city.
9. They went therefore into the city and to the higher mountains.
10. The most terrible nature of the Furies stops the tongue of the noble judge.

B. 1. The lion is not greater than the ox, but it pursued many oxen out of the mountains.
2. The ship which has pursued the enemy in the sea is swifter.
3. Victory is easier to those who have already been trained in battle.
4. Those who struck the willing horses have been hindered on the road to the city.
5. The Arabians are the richest, but the Greeks are wiser than all men.
6. The strength of all the ships is most useful to the city in summer.
7. The men in the ship have pursued the most terrible foes into the harbours of the mainland.
8. The swiftest horses are not always fortunate in the contest.
9. The council of the old men is more useful to the young men in the meadows.
10. O most noble leaders, may we be able to stop the power of the false tongue.

C. 1. *ὁ κίνδυνος δεινότερός ἐστι τοῖς πολίταις τοῦ θανάτου.*
2. *ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ἡ ἀσπὶς τοῦ πλούτου ὠφελιμωτέρα ἔσται.*
3. *ἀσφαλέστατον οὖν ἔσται λῦσαι τὰς βοῦς.*
4. *παίδευε, ὦ αἴσχιστε, τοὺς κακίστους παῖδας.*
5. *ἡ τῶν Ἐρινύων φύσις δεινοτάτη ἦν.*
6. *ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἀσφαλέστεροι ἔσονται ἢ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ.*
7. *τὰ ὑψηλότατα ὄρη κάλλιστα ἦν.*
8. *θάσσων ἐστὶν ἡ Ἐρινὺς τοῦ μεγίστου λέοντος.*
9. *ὦ καλλίστη πόλι, νῦν ἐκ θανάτου λυθήσει.*
10. *οὐ ῥᾷστον ἀεὶ ἔσται τὴν τῆς γλώσσης δύναμιν παῦσαι.*

D. 1. τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους καὶ δεινοτάτους ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστι λύειν.
2. θαυμασιωτέρα ἐστὶν ἡ βουλὴ τῆς γλώσσης ἐν τῇ πόλει.
3. ὁ θάνατος οὐκ οἷός τέ ἐστι παῦσαι τὴν τῆς Ἐρινύος δύναμιν.
4. ἥδιστον ἦν τοῖς θαυμασίοις παισὶ τοῦ ἔργου παύεσθαι.
5. ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῖς ἀνδρειοτάτοις ἡδίων ἔσται τοῦ πολέμου.
6. ὦ καλλίστη θύγατερ, οὐ σοφωτέρα εἶ τοῦ πατρός.
7. λυόντων νῦν τοὺς ἀρίστους καὶ πιστοτάτους ναύτας.
8. παύωμεν τὸν τῆς δεινοτάτης μάχης κίνδυνον.
9. ταῖς ἀσπίσι κωλύσουσι τὰ ἐκ τῶν τειχῶν βέλη.
10. ὦ αἴσχιστε καὶ μελάντατε τῶν Ἀράβων, οὐ λέλουσαι.

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar: Pronouns of 1st stage (38, 40–42).
Rules: Genitive Absolute (Introd. § 9).

A. 1. The fetters of the herald having been loosed, he struck me with a stone.
2. The Arabian being a robber, we were unable to cease from fear and grief.
3. We were for a long time prevented by the guard who was in the house.
4. The horse is a cause of honour to you and to us.
5. These are the safest ships. We have trained them in the harbour.
6. Who prevented them? These are the men who will march towards the walls.
7. Certain oxen which were in the meadow were let loose by the slaves.
8. Some very useful swords were brandished by the citizens at evening.

9. Who will train for some months the prudent young men?
10. The richest land cannot produce more noble women than those who have educated you.

B. 1. When they had sacrificed the oxen, the priests were wiser than the king.
2. A certain young man, when he had been struck by a sword, pursued many foes into the ship.
3. What king was ruling in the land in which you and he were marching?
4. Who of you therefore was wishing to stop them from the battle in the harbour?
5. A certain land always produced most beautiful flowers during the whole year.
6. The young men will wash their feet in the river and sacrifice certain oxen.
7. Go ye into all cities loosing all the prophets and kings.
8. Prevent the deeds of those who wish to plunder in Greece.
9. Let us be able to serve in the city, when we have been loosed from fetters.
10. The most disgraceful men who struck the kings are more hostile than the Furies to their land.

C. 1. ὦ λῃσται, λύετέ με ἐκ τῶν πεδῶν.
2. οὗτοι ἔλυόν τινα ἐν τῷ τοῦ λῄστου οἴκῳ.
3. οἱ βόες, οὓς ἔλυες, ἦσαν ἡμῖν αἰτία λύπης.
4. τῶν τέκνων λελυμένων ἡμεῖς ἐπορευόμεθα πρὸς τὸν οἶκον.
5. τὰ σκῆπτρα σημεῖά ἐστι τῆς δυνάμεως, ὦ γέρον.
6. τῶν πολεμίων θηρευσάντων τοὺς ἵππους, οἱ ἱππῆς οὐχ οἷοί τε ἦσαν στρατεύεσθαι.
7. ὑμῖν πλείων ἦν σῖτος ἢ ἡμῖν, ὦ κάκιστοι.
8. τοῦ ἱερέως θύοντος τὸν βοῦν, ὑμεῖς ἐλούεσθε.

9. οἱ πόλεως τινὸς πολῖται σοφώτεροι τούτων ἦσαν.
10. ὁ δοῦλος λελυμένος ἐπαύσατο τοῦ ἔργου.

D. 1. τίς τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ λύσει σέ, ὦ ἀδελφέ;
2. ἐκέλευσα αὐτὸν θηρεύειν τοὺς μεγίστους ἰχθῦς.
3. κελεύσαντος τοῦ βασιλέως οἱ μάντεις ἐβούλοντο πάυειν τὴν μάχην.
4. τίς παύσει λύπης σημεῖα ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ;
5. οἱ λελυμένοι δοῦλοι οὐκ ἀεὶ παύονται τῶν ἔργων.
6. ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος αἱ ἄρισται νῆες ὑπὸ τούτου ἐλύθησαν.
7. σοῦ οὐκ ἐθέλοντος πορεύεσθαι, τίς παύσει τὴν στάσιν;
8. στόλος τις, ὃς ἦν ἐν τῷ λιμένι, ἐλύετο.
9. ἐν οἴκῳ τινὶ πλεῖστος σῖτος ἦν πολλὰ ἔτη.
10. τίς ἔλυσε τούσδε; οὗτοι οὐ τιμῆς ἀξιώτατοί εἰσιν.

PART II

EXERCISE I

Grammar: Nouns of 1st and 2nd stages (7-20).
εἶμι (112).
Rules: Prohibitions (Introd. § 11).

A. 1. Let us loose the dogs. Loose the ship. O masters, do not always educate the boys.
2. Go into the city. Do not pursue the lion. Old man, do not be king.
3. Let the ships be loosed. Loose for yourselves the fathers. Do not ever go to the mountains.
4. Let no one produce flowers. Do not sacrifice the oxen. Do not always sacrifice to Zeus.
5. There are many bones in the black eels. Do not always trust your ears.
6. Let not the Athenians trust their feet. Let us not be slaves in the ship.
7. Do not prevent this. Do not be prevented now. Do not march to the harbour.
8. Let us go. Let them not go. O Athenians, do not ransom the Scythians.
9. Spears will not be in the hands of the ambassadors whose land you plundered.
10. He loosed the feet and fore-arms. Sparta, you ransomed the women.

B. 1. Ears and hands and feet and bones are useful to the bodies of men.
2. The black ships being loosed, there was a most terrible battle in the great harbour.

3. We pursued many fishes and eels. He went into certain high mountains.
4. The oxen having been loosed often went into the meadows in winter.
5. Do not be willing to trust in your spears and axes all the day.
6. The axes in their hands were visible to the ranks of the soldiers.
7. The Scythians did not often wash, but they used to catch large eels.
8. He had not loosed the ambassadors. You have loosed the hand and fore-arm of the slave. We loosed you.
9. During the whole voyage the admiral of the Athenians wished to prevent peace.
10. What was more fortunate for noble ambassadors than the contest?

EXERCISE II

Grammar: Adjectives and Adverbs of 1st and 2nd stages (21–31, 34).
τιμῶ (-άω) (54–57).
Rules: Wishes (Introd. § 12).

A. 1. Would that I might be loosed! O that he would ransom! Would that you might honour!
2. May he not be prevented! Let us not go. Boys, do not laugh.
3. He was honouring the neighbours. We were honoured. You acquire a tent.
4. O soldiers, conquer. You were being conquered. You acquired. We are honoured.
5. Let him be honoured. May you be honoured! Let us not laugh.

6. O that you might not honour the unjust murderers! They were honouring swift horses.
7. The fortifications of the place were not deficient. The signals are clear to the horsemen.
8. She honours sweet wines. In the places which are lacking in water (*gen.*) we shall not honour sailors.
9. I possess both a golden and a silver table. Children, old women are not honoured.
10. Honour all men. Would that you had not been conquered long ago! The battle is not pleasant to all.

B. 1. By the feet of the swift horsemen victory was being prevented.
2. Zeus will not always honour in the swift contest the golden spears of the noble young men.
3. O Zeus, may we not be conquered! He obtained much food from the ship.
4. Having washed, they went to the temples. Would that they had not then sacrificed the boy!
5. The sufferings of the oxen were not pleasant to Zeus, whom the priests wished to honour.
6. While I was honouring the gods, the enemy were being conquered by the king.
7. Fishes are pleasant food for poor men. There will be victory and peace in the end of the battle.
8. Those who laugh will not be loosed. O that we might honour the heads of wise teachers!
9. Do not sacrifice the great ox. O Zeus, be in our city. Slave, go to the house.
10. Thou wast being conquered. Thou wast honoured. Thou didst possess.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs of 1st and 2nd stages (32–34).
ποιῶ (-έω) (58–61).

A. 1. We are making. You were not making. Let us make a shout.
2. They were made. You were being made. Make ditches, neighbour.
3. O that he might dwell! Let the soldiers make war. Seek virtue, my sons.
4. Do not always be unjust, robbers. Do not fear the darts. You laugh.
5. He frightened the old woman. They fought many months. I was not honoured long ago.
6. Those who laugh pleasantly are more prudent than those who fight disgracefully.
7. The weak old men did not love the healthy boy whom we honoured.
8. Fear is always more disgraceful to the healthy than to the weak and poor.
9. By the vote of the assembly they treat well the archers and the herald.
10. Be more friendly to the Greeks. Love the most ancient laws.

B. 1. Swift ships are often better for those who love victory.
2. A few men are stronger than many women. It is most disgraceful to do this.
3. He is older than you but smaller than I.
4. We went into the middle of the city in which you were seeking your mother.
5. Let the better prophets fear nothing. They will dwell more safely in a smaller city.

6. They who live most prudently do no wrong to the poorer citizens.
7. Let him not wrong the healthy man. Justice is most sweet to the wiser sailors.
8. The horse is swifter than the dog and more useful to those who seek victory.
9. The robbers made war with shields and spears and frightened the weak old women.
10. We sought help swiftly for those who were being disgracefully prevented.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: Numerals of 2nd stage (35–37).
δηλῶ (-όω) (62–65).

A. 1. We were showing. He shows. They are shown. You will show.
2. Ye were shown. Thou showest. Show ye. To show.
3. Let us show. O that we might be shown! Let them be shown.
4. Thou wast showing. Honour thou. Love ye. To honour.
5. Of the (man) who laughs. Of the (women) who seek. To the (men) who enslave.
6. He was loving most those who best prevented wicked factions.
7. They did less wrong to those who lived most disgracefully and honoured wealth.
8. They waged war more equally when the horsemen were nearer and higher up.
9. They have shown the three standards most clearly to the citizens who are fighting from the walls.

10. We laughed when nine old men showed their heads to the ambassadors of the king.

B. 1. The work had been well done by the most prudent boys during the sixth day.
2. Fourteen boys and twenty-five women were doing their work in the meadow.
3. Eleven kings who ruled in Greece plundered fifty cities on the seventh night.
4. One hundred horsemen went very quickly for twenty days towards the city.
5. Let us not enslave those who have fought more bravely than you.
6. You are not honoured by those who possess more ships and swifter horsemen.
7. They were making better walls and most useful cities.
8. The boy wished to cease from the hardest work and laughed most pleasantly.
9. He was obtaining more glory than those who had shown the greatest bravery.
10. Those who were being honoured were most worthy to possess the power of the nobles.

EXERCISE V

Grammar: πλέκω, Guttural stems (66–69).

A. 1. He will fold. Ye folded. They have folded. We had folded.
2. Ye have folded for yourselves. The garlands were wreathed. You wreathed for yourself.
3. It will be folded. They will have been wreathed. It has been wreathed.

4. Carpenters, we have been confused by the foolish words of the orator.
5. O that the runners had guarded the gates more securely in the evening!
6. Draw up the horsemen near by and let the gates be guarded.
7. All places will not be guarded by those who have been confused.
8. The runners had fared well in the race and were being honoured very much.
9. Many noble deeds had been done quickly by the older men.
10. In all parts of the land the pleasant words of the prophet have often been proclaimed.

B. 1. For some time he did not wish to have been proclaimed king.
2. Those who were drawn up in the mountains threw into confusion the black horsemen.
3. O that they might weave the garland more quickly for the happy priest!
4. When this was done by you, many things were lacking in the city.
5. Certain nations of the Arabians will guard most safely those who are going upwards.
6. Let us not be confused by the darts of those who will be drawn up.
7. The archers have been drawn up in three ranks and are showing their darts.
8. Ye were loving clear words. Let us show clearly the (things) which have been done.
9. Let this be done more prudently and be not confused, workmen.
10. The men who were drawn up will not be confused by the words proclaimed in the market place.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: λείπω, **Labial Stems** (70–73).

Rules: **Final and Consecutive Clauses** (Introd. § 13 and § 14).

A. 1. He has been left. Ye had been left. We fail. You will not leave.

2. Do not leave this. Do not be leaving. They had been sent. Thou hast been sent.

3. O that they might write! Let them not injure. Let them be concealed. It will be thrown.

4. He wrote in order that we might send. They throw in order that they may injure.

5. We proclaimed this that you might not write. You will not go in order to guard.

6. He showed his bravery to honour his city. They have not written lest they may be injured.

7. He was so cowardly as to fear everything. They did not go quickly enough to escape.

8. You were brave enough not to be confused. We were not so foolish as to honour nobody.

9. The words were so pleasant that we laughed. You were wise enough not to do this.

10. The horsemen were so noble that they feared nothing. I went very quickly so that I was not hindered.

B. 1. They were waging war so that they might not be enslaved. Proclaim this that the garlands be not woven.

2. We shall not do this to obtain glory. He will fight so bravely as to conquer.

3. The kings were prudent enough to conquer. The signs were clear enough to show this.

4. Do not draw up your soldiers to frighten the city of your fathers.
5. When they left the camp, they marched three days to seek water.
6. We had hidden the golden table that the soldiers might not plunder the temple.
7. When the land was being plundered, we were not able to go to catch eels.
8. We have been sent to proclaim the victory to the ranks of the army.
9. They will be left for a long enough time to be able to escape.
10. The oxen were so large that they could not go quickly from the ditch to the meadow.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar: πείθω, νομίζω, Dental Stems (74–79).

A. 1. To have been persuaded. To have been injured. To have been honoured. To have been confused.
2. Ye will think. He was conveyed. Thou hast been punished. Ye had been persuaded.
3. They will obey me. Persuade him. Do not always obey. Do not think this.
4. The battle will be contested. Ye were hard pressed. Let them have been persuaded.
5. We punished the boys that they might be wiser and better than their fathers.
6. You have been trained most wisely that you may never fear the power of the multitude.
7. Those who had been trained by wisdom never wished to cease from work.
8. Having been confused by the folly of the young man he left the bull in the porch.

9. He persuaded the horsemen so that they might not wish to pursue the murderer.
10. You obeyed us so prudently that we do not wish to wage war in your land.

B. 1. Daughter, you have written such a pleasant letter that we honour your words.
2. Soldier, you were not brave enough to trust the noble ambassadors.
3. Ye will be thought swift enough to obtain a great victory.
4. They have proclaimed peace that the soldiers may be persuaded by us.
5. You had been sent to bring help to those in the ship.
6. These things had been done that you might not be punished.
7. A certain letter had been written that we might go towards the mountains of Greece.
8. Who will not contend in the winter that he may not be conquered?
9. The men whom ye pressed hard will march more quickly to show the way.
10. In order to honour the king and to show bravery every one will think victory most honourable.

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar: ἀγγέλλω, φαίνω, Liquid Stems (80–87).

A. 1. They showed. You appeared. I had been shown. To have been shown.
2. It has been signalled. Let him slay. We shall signal. He remained.
3. To have announced. To be about to announce. You have been announced. Having sent.

4. Having been shown both to the leaders and to the old men the dogs will be sent to the camp.
5. The signal was given when the end of the battle had been announced.
6. He has sent certain men to show the healthy Greek to the prophets.
7. We shall announce the true story to all those who have been left.
8. When your hair was wreathed with a garland, you appeared beautiful and noble.
9. The soldiers drawn up in the gates have been confused by a great shout.
10. The tunics of the boys were made larger in winter than in summer.

B. 1. The bulls will appear friendly to the maidens that they may kill them more easily.
2. The lions having appeared in the road were terrible enough to frighten those whom you had drawn up.
3. After he had remained eleven months, he was sent to hinder peace.
4. The Arabians from the mainland honoured folly and unjust power.
5. Do not show these things to those who will be appointed to reign.
6. He left the great harbour on the sixteenth day to honour the noble king.
7. We shall kill the daughter that she may not be honoured.
8. Sparta, you showed yourself most brave that you might not be enslaved.
9. Let us wage war that our city may not be enslaved by those who have been sent.
10. The ranks of the horsemen will march most disgracefully that you, O city, may be enslaved.

PART III

EXERCISE I

Grammar: All nouns (7–20, 122–124).
Exceptions to Contracted Verbs (54).
Consonantal Verbs (66–87).

A. 1. The lions were using their terrible teeth in the body of the pig.
2. The birds in the air are more graceful than the fishes in the water.
3. Use grace and strength, O daughter, that you may live happily a long time.
4. You were so hungry that you could not march all the night.
5. O Thracians, do not always be thirsty in winter and in spring.
6. They used much water in summer that they might never be thirsty.
7. No one exists in the stars nor goes upwards into the air.
8. The birds cease their strife when they have been persuaded by the orator.
9. He has striven with hands and knees, but he did not use his feet.
10. He uses the orators to honour the shepherds with false words.

B. 1. They slew the pig and punished the boy that he might not be a thief.
2. The exiles who were disobedient to the king were punished in the barren island.

3. You were conveyed below into the earth, O murderer, that you might live in much grief.
4. The women could not live hungry and thirsty on the barren mountains.
5. Do not be laughing all day lest you be considered foolish young men.
6. Would that teeth had not been left to the aged lion!
7. I wish you would show yourself to the exiles in the shadow of the trees.
8. Let them not be loved nor honoured more than the simple shepherds.
9. We love the most graceful birds and the little black pigs.
10. We honoured those who were sent and those who dwelt in the city.

EXERCISE II

Grammar: All Adjectives and Comparisons (21–34, 122–124). Exceptions to Contracted Verbs (58). Consonantal Verbs (66–87).

A. 1. We were sailing. Ye sail. We use.
2. He is thirsty. You are honoured. He acquires.
3. Let us sail. We are hungry. Let him be honoured.
4. May I not be hungry! Who will be honoured?
5. What man can live in the air?
6. Certain winds were blowing towards the harbour.
7. The hair of the young men is blacker than (that of) the old men.
8. Who did not honour his father?
9. No one can use swift horses in a ship.
10. Let no one have been left behind, when you go up to the temple.

B. 1. Ye have never been worthily punished, most disgraceful boys.
2. The victory has been signalled more clearly.
3. We have appeared more quickly in the contest.
4. The tunic had been folded by his mother.
5. Many things were done to show the valour of the citizens.
6. Some men are cowardly enough to be afraid of a bird.
7. Leave me, but do not do anything foolishly.
8. Do not announce all those things that we have done.
9. The messenger cannot yet have announced a clear story to the shepherds.
10. The disobedient boys have not been punished by their father.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Augment and Reduplication (88, 89).
First List of Irregular Verbs (118, 119).
Rules: Temporal Clauses (definite) (Introd. § 15).

A. 1. I was leading. He led. We have perceived. Ye perceived.
2. They were taking. You took. You have taken. (*λαμβάνω and αἱρέω.*)
3. You will drive. We have driven. You became. He called.
4. He died. They are dead. He had said. They said.
5. We shall see. We saw. He was destroyed. You destroyed.
6. He will fall. Ye will suffer. We ascertained. I nourished.

7. We shall bear. He has learnt. It happened. You escaped notice.
8. When he led the phalanx, we perceived much laughter.
9. When you went with the witnesses, the ships were destroyed by flames.
10. Until he fell, we did not seem inferior (*ἧσσων*) to the enemy (*gen.*).

B. 1. While you were learning, we happened to see (*participle*) those who had come.
2. We taught the minds of the boys, when they were not disobedient.
3. In the spring in which he suffered this I fell into the harbour.
4. Before he became king, he used to drive oxen.
5. Until he threw the darts secretly, I knew nothing.
6. When he turned the chariot, we led the wild beasts.
7. While you are able to see me, nothing is done foolishly.
8. While you laugh, we are taking the city.
9. At the time when he will be an old man, his children will become horsemen.
10. When you captured the city, you had a greater reputation.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: Use of Pronouns and αὐτός (44).
Numerals (35–37).
Augment and Reduplication (88, 89).

A. 1. My father. Our horses. His wife. The same race. The ship itself.
2. They were praying. He was departing. It had been thrown.

3. This man's bravery. He has called them. We have ourselves come.
4. They have taken the same man. They pursued the woman herself in this land.
5. We have obtained by lot. We ourselves shall be struck by those darts.
6. He has driven the oxen. Ye have ascertained. Our walls were shaken.
7. They had in that temple clothing for 444 men.
8. O soldiers, you did not trust his clear words.
9. I saw 777 fish and 888 birds.
10. Out of twenty-five horses, the twelfth and thirteenth and fourteenth were black.

B. 1. The soldiers of the enemy trusted their feet, not their hands.
2. By love more things have been done than by strife.
3. Who will be prevented by fear? It is the hundredth day since you fled.
4. I myself was in that sea all night.
5. While you were dwelling in that house, we departed in ships.
6. When you had thrown stones, we fled unobserved.
7. After he himself had arrived, we called the same soldiers.
8. While the flame was growing, they happened to be coming.
9. He had learned many things before he went to his house.
10. Much food was in the large ship which they had loosed from our harbour.

EXERCISE V

Rules: Temporal Clauses (Indefinite) (Introd. § 16).
Relative Clauses (Indefinite) (Introd. § 16).

A. 1. It is necessary to use milk and corn in the fields.
2. Whoever sees a dog wishes to throw a stone.
3. The men who took the ship sailed from the harbour.
4. Whenever I spoke, they laughed and no longer wished to learn.
5. When he had escaped, he got to know the name of the island.
6. They told him to throw into the sea whatever he loved most.
7. Any one whom the gods love dies young.
8. When you come with your brother, I will call you into the house.
9. You were unwilling to speak while he was writing the letter.
10. Whenever he was not punished, he became a worse boy.

B. 1. He who does not educate his children does not show wisdom.
2. Any men who hunt lions use spears and darts.
3. Whenever they take a city, they drive the cattle from the fields.
4. Whenever he made war, merchants having brought provisions used to receive a great reward.
5. Those who happened to bring salt for the people received much money.
6. While the famine pressed hard on the people, the lords destroyed their slaves.
7. By trade and by skill those who are wise will get much money.

8. When he sees the enemy, he will give the signal to the exiles.
9. At evening, when the signal was given, the ships came nearer.
10. Whoever was left in the city was slain by the giants.

EXERCISE VI

Grammar: ἵστημι (90–93).

Augment and Reduplication of Compound Verbs.

(See Special Vocabulary.)

A. 1. They place. They were placing. We stood. We stand.
2. Be placing. Stand. Set for yourself. Let them stand.
3. They stood. They stand. They placed. We placed for ourselves.
4. You revolted. You make to revolt. They will cause to rebel.
5. They were standing. We shall place. They will set up a king.
6. He was established king. He set up a king. They settled down into war.
7. He marched with me and we arrived on the third day.
8. When all things had been prepared, they spent much time doing nothing.
9. After they had advanced into the city, they threw out much clothing from the houses.
10. Whenever any one revolts, the citizens will be thrown into confusion.

B. 1. Whoever set up walls was very useful to the city.
2. The cities which revolted were not able to enslave us.

3. Whenever the exiles enter, they will set up leaders for themselves.
4. Do not cause them to revolt, when I am dead.
5. When he learns the truth, he will kill the young men.
6. He who throws down the walls will be put to death by the judge.
7. They were weak enough to fall at the first shout.
8. It was necessary to learn some excellent art in order not to be hungry.
9. Those who have revolted are most bitter in the contest.
10. When the ships sail, the harbours will be more empty.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar: τίθημι (94–97).
Rules: Concessive Clauses (Introd. § 17).

A. 1. He put. They attacked. We shall attack the city.
2. Put this here. They are putting. Do not be putting.
3. O that they might not attack! They set it down. Ye have set.
4. Do not put. Let us attack. Always attack the ships.
5. Although we drew up the land army, we did not conquer.
6. Though it was evening, we attacked the walls.
7. Though we cannot see the horseman, we store the arms in the temple.
8. Though you attacked, you did not seem very brave.
9. Though we did not conquer, the people honoured us very much.
10. Although the sails were not placed in the ship, it was necessary to attack the pirates.

B. 1. How did they set up trophies, when they had not conquered the enemy?
2. When will the lack of provisions stop the war?
3. Prudent as he is, whence will he have oars and a mast for his ship?
4. When he is left as commander, he never shows courage by his actions.
5. When the signal was given, where were you going?
6. Where did you stand, when the enemy's ships sailed into the harbour?
7. When he died, we laid his body there in the land of our fathers.
8. Though he learnt many things, he will suffer more still.
9. Where did you place your children to see the masts and sails of the ship?
10. How did you catch enough fish to have food for the multitude?

EXERCISE VIII

Grammar: δίδωμι (98–101).

A. 1. He has given. We gave. They were giving. Always be giving.
2. They are betraying. He was betraying. Thou wast being betrayed.
3. We handed over the city. They are giving in. We shall submit.
4. Do not betray. Let them not surrender the forts. I betrayed.
5. While I was giving money to the poor man, he spoke pleasant words.
6. Where will you flee to, when you see the ranks of the Greeks?

7. Before the citizens surrendered their arms, provisions were lacking.
8. Till night came on, they were setting up a trophy.
9. Do not give in, horsemen, when you see the phalanx.
10. Noble though the judge is, he has hidden money in the temple.

B. 1. He fled as quickly as possible, so that he escaped the notice of the bull.
2. I have not come to honour those who revolted and betrayed the place.
3. Whence did they come to attack the fort?
4. Who had been left in the house, when the old women were no longer alive?
5. Where were you dwelling, while we were sailing towards Greece?
6. Let not the city be betrayed in the faction.
7. Though they did not wish to escape notice, he did not see all their actions.
8. They stored the axes, which they had taken in winter, in this land.
9. The cities having been surrendered, the neighbours give much honour to the servants.
10. When will those who wished to betray our native land be killed by the workmen?

PART IV

EXERCISE I

Grammar: All Nouns and Adjectives (7–31, 122–124).
All Comparisons (32–34).
Rules: Oratio Obliqua with ὅτι and ὡς (Introd. § 18 and § 19).

NOTE.—In Exercises I–IV use only λέγω, ἐρῶ, εἶπον, εἴρηκα = *say*.

A. 1. We pursue the conspirators towards the bridge.
They said that we pursued the conspirators towards the bridge.

2. Many statues will be on the boundaries of the country.
You said that many statues would be on the boundaries.

3. Darkness was on the hills.
We said that darkness was on the hills.

4. During many ages the Greeks have not suffered famine.
He says that the Greeks have not suffered famine.

5. The horsemen whom they drew up will not flee.
You say that the horsemen whom they drew up will not flee.

B. 1. You are dwelling in a city which I do not wish to take.
He said that they were dwelling in a city which he did not wish to take.

2. They were throwing darts at the men who were laying bricks.
   You will announce that they were throwing darts at the men who were laying bricks.
3. When he came I was honoured by the orator.
   You said that when he came I was honoured.
4. You will come that you may not be put to death.
   I said that you would come that you might not be put to death.
5. They had been hindered when the peace was made.
   He said that they had been hindered when the peace was made.

EXERCISE II

Grammar: All Pronouns, Adverbs, and Numerals (34–44).

A. 1. They say that, whenever we make war, we shall be honoured.
2. You said that eighty Arabians who were destroyed in the ship slew themselves.
3. We said that the Greeks whom the king conquered had been hidden in the mountains.
4. He said that those who always used spears would never carry shields.
5. I said that whoever drove oxen into the market-place would meet with a reward.
6. You say that, whenever they reared pigs, the robbers used to attack the place.
7. Whenever you were punished, you said that you would be a better boy.
8. Who said you would not lead the ten thousand Greeks whom I summoned?

9. He used 12,890 bricks in order to make the large bridge.
10. They had carried these tents very easily and very quickly.

B. 1. Those who were nearest said that they wished to go inside.
2. How could you conceal the truth, when you knew all which had happened?
3. Those who love the charm of the Muses will cease nobly from bitter strife.
4. Those who use ships will come as quickly as possible.
5. Who said that we should be conquered by the enemy in this war?
6. The neighbours persuaded the 16 old men to fight in the same ship.
7. He lived fifty-nine years, but died in the seventh month of the sixtieth year.
8. They said that whoever taught boys loved to be honoured by them.
9. He said we did not learn anything while he was away.
10. On the 20th day we sailed to see the king himself.

EXERCISE III

Grammar: Second List of Irregular Verbs (120, 121).
Rules: Indirect Question and Indirect Command (Introd. § 20 and § 21).

A. 1. Do not betray, soldiers, those whom I concealed.
He told the soldiers not to betray those whom he had concealed.

2. Do not eat the oxen which laboured in the same field.
   You bade us not to eat the oxen which laboured.
3. Follow the woman whom you married.
   I ordered him to follow the woman whom he had married.
4. When you run, do not fall.
   They warned me not to fall when I ran.
5. Allow me to eat whatever I wish.
   He tells them to allow me to eat whatever I wish.

B. 1. How large is the snake which you found?
   He asks how large the snake is which you found.
2. What sort of appearance has the prisoner whom you wish to eat?
   They asked what sort of appearance the prisoner had whom you wished to eat.
3. Who slew the tyrant whom you judged?
   We asked who slew the tyrant whom they judged.
4. Where will you fight, and when will you pour libations?
   You ask where we shall fight, and when we shall pour libations.
5. Why have you not received the reward which she promised?
   Do not ask why I have not received the reward which she promised.

EXERCISE IV

Grammar: ἵημι (102–105).

A. 1. The tyrant did not allow the prisoner to drink water.
2. The greatness of the pain could not be borne.

3. When they were let go, they heard the same words.
4. They will not err from the road when I have pushed them out of the door.
5. Tell the tyrant to let go the prisoners whom he has in the prison.
6. They swore many things falsely while I was letting go the dogs.
7. When she brought forth a son, the Arabians wished to let it go into the river.
8. Do not raise the walls while you remain in the city.
9. Do not eat and drink the food which has been left.
10. Why did you allow the ships which you were leading to be thrust from the land?

B. 1. He ascertained how many horsemen fought in the battle which we won.
2. They told me whence the ships which we let go were sailing.
3. We told you not to let any one go while they were pouring libations.
4. You tell us that you did not hear anything when the wind was blowing.
5. He bade me go as quickly as possible while it was still evening.
6. He found out what sort of men completed faithfully what they had sworn.
7. Having got to know whither I was letting them go, he followed me for six days.
8. We asked who cut the table which we placed in the temple.
9. He asks who will let go the arms which our fathers gave us.
10. The king told us to sacrifice to the statue which he had set up.

EXERCISE V

Grammar: δείκνυμι (106–109), φημί, οἶδα (113, 114).
Rules: Oratio Obliqua with Infinitive and Participle (Introd. § 22 and § 23).

NOTE.—In Exercises V and VI use *φημί, ἔφην, φήσω = say.*

A. 1. He is letting go. He was showing. Let us send.
2. Send him away. He wishes to send. They are showing.
3. Show. Let him be shown. O that they might show!
4. He said that some private individuals were showing their courage.
5. He knows that they will seize the crest of the hill.
6. We knew that you would pardon us.
7. Ye say that ye will show the way.
8. He knew that he had let go the ships.
9. We know that the men whom you guarded have been thrown into the sea.
10. We said that what you wrote had been proclaimed to the runners.

B. 1. You said that you would not be injured by what we did.
2. He knew that they would conceal the men whom they had drawn up.
3. He said he had folded up the tunics which he sent for the workmen.
4. He asked whether we had been persuaded by the words he had announced.
5. They knew whether those who remained in the island were hard pressed by hunger.
6. They know that we shall signal to the camp when the provisions are brought.

7. The maiden was standing in the shadow of the porch when the city was betrayed.
8. He knows we did this to honour the herald.
9. He said they would not raise signals to summon the young men.
10. You knew that they used their ears and their feet equally.

EXERCISE VI

A. 1. I thought my comrades would never have a better opportunity.
2. We hoped we should never surrender the swords which we had.
3. You will see that those whom you love are honoured.
4. He says he will pardon those who have revolted, when they submit.
5. We thought they would not set up a trophy when they had been conquered.
6. He thought we should not be brave enough to conceal our fear.
7. He promised to give us money while we remained there.
8. Do not think that I shall be brave enough to fear nothing.
9. They are letting go into the meadow whatever oxen they find.
10. On the ninth day they were letting go the prisoners whom they said they had caught.

B. 1. We knew you would show the bravery which your fathers showed long ago.
2. You thought they were not showing the truth in the words they were saying.

3. They said they would not be let go as long as you were there.
4. We know they will not attack the spot which we have fortified.
5. They thought you would pardon those who revolted.
6. You hoped we should not come while you were suffering this disaster.
7. Tell any one you see that the walls have been captured.
8. When he asked what I was doing, I thought he would not let me go.
9. Whoever loves war always hopes that he himself will escape.
10. When they bade us surrender, we said we would fight as bravely as possible.

EXERCISE VII

Grammar: Prepositions (115–117).

A. 1. On account of the crowd we could not go with you to the court.
2. About midnight they surrendered on these terms.
3. While we sailed down stream we were speaking about this.
4. By means of flowers garlands have been made by my daughter.
5. In defence of the harbour the countrymen marched against the enemy.
6. Upon this he went out of the wood through fear of the wolves.
7. When they had sailed round the island, they went homewards by sea.
8. After many days, having mounted his horse, he fought in front of the walls.

9. Through the whole night he stood near the door.
10. Standing on the wall he threw a spear towards the boundary of the land.

B. 1. The enemy having come to the foot of the mountains, we marched along the coast.
2. In addition to this, having acted contrary to the laws, he was put to death by the judge.
3. Instead of peace he brought 500 horsemen and 2,000 foot-soldiers.
4. This will not happen in your time in this land.
5. With regard to this he said that throughout the whole month he was never thirsty.
6. The barbarians came down from the hills towards the sea at nightfall.
7. They are sending my father away from me out of the city with the guards.
8. Through your folly I could not arrive secretly.
9. It was not in my power to go beyond the boundaries to attack the foe.
10. When you go along past the walls, you will see soldiers standing on them.

EXERCISE VIII

Rules: Causal Clauses (Introd. § 24).

A. 1. Because of the winds he did not sail against the king's ships.
2. Since I saw the tablets, I know that he has written.
3. As the faces of the Arabians are black, they are not afraid of the sun.
4. Because he anticipated the others in entering the gate, he was honoured.

5. Inasmuch as you acted in accordance with the law, you are most worthy of glory.
6. To destroy the murderers, he led his army against the fortifications.
7. The runners were so swift that they could not be conquered by any one.
8. All the while you were sailing by sea, I was going up the river.
9. When you raise your voice, those who are in front of the temple will run.
10. As you did not allow me to fight, I shall feed the pigs.

B. 1. Though you have erred, you stood bravely in defence of your fatherland.
2. After this he asked why we were thrusting the fugitives away from the fort.
3. Therefore we know that you who have come up to the walls will not betray us.
4. He told us not to speak of this to those who were with us at table.
5. When the birds were above the buildings, the soldiers shot many.
6. Because you received much money, you promised to fight.
7. As you did not drink the water, you were thirsty before evening.
8. As you are hungry, you will not follow the dogs with me.
9. He will fall down from the wall, as he cannot stand there.
10. Just as I was going out, I saw three birds above my head.

PART V

EXERCISE I

Rules: Simple Conditional Sentences (Introd. § 25).

A. 1. If he fortifies the place, the enemy will not invade the land.
2. If he changes his mind, you will forgive him.
3. If you do not punish your dog, he will never obey you.
4. I should be able to show you the camp, if the hills were not now covered by clouds.
5. All would quickly go away, if the general were to give the order.
6. If they were to throw darts, I should hide myself in the fort.
7. What would the Greeks have thought, if they had seen our ships?
8. If you were at home, you would not now be noticed by the soldier.
9. If you led your soldiers up to the walls, you acted most nobly.
10. If you are in the city after this year, you will write a history of the war.

B. 1. If the citizens knew the truth, they would not be shouting so disgracefully.
2. Bring me those axes, if you come within three days.
3. If he stands on the wall, the enemy will throw spears at him.

4. If you are saying that there are men in the island, you are making a mistake.
5. If the general had not attacked our city, he would not have been killed.
6. If he were to change his opinion, he would tell you to let go the prisoner.
7. If you had perished in the battle, the king would not have set up a trophy.
8. If the orator were now living, he would say many things about our folly.
9. Do not be a coward, if you see those who have revolted.
10. If you are left on the mainland, I shall think that you are disobedient.

EXERCISE II

A. 1. If I were to tell you this, would you lead away your ships?
2. If any one happens to make a mistake, he is always beaten.
3. If ever he saw the cow, he thought it was a horse.
4. I shall go away at nightfall, if you do not come.
5. I am a very happy man, if what you say is true.
6. If you had not learnt many things, you would have been beaten.
7. If he were truly suffering, he would not be shouting thus.
8. They said that, if you happened to come, you would be honoured.

B. 1. We know that, if we push the wall, the house will fall down.
2. He said that, if he had not fortified the island, the same things would never have happened.

3. If you were to kill those young men, all the neighbours would honour you for your bravery.
4. If he had not wanted to run unjustly, he would not have been sent back by the judge.
5. If ever I saw him, he used to seem so hungry that I wanted to give him money.
6. He said that, if I allowed him to remain, he would not betray those who lived with me.

EXERCISE III

Rules: πρίν (Introd. § 26).

A. 1. Before going away he sent for his son.
2. Before he came back from exile, we sent away the horsemen.
3. Before the city is destroyed, many will perish in the battle.
4. He did not come in before he heard the laughter.
5. Till this had happened, we did not give in.
6. No spears will be thrown till the enemy come nearer.
7. The citizens did not revolt till the king was dead.
8. We shall not be able to march till the signal is given.
9. You have suffered much before being willing to learn.
10. Do not run away before you have learnt what I can tell you.

B. 1. As long as we remain, the camp will not be fortified.
2. While you lived in a larger house, you were honoured because of your wealth.
3. You will not wish to hear about the war till we have driven the enemy beyond the river.

4. He says you will bring the ox before we fight.
5. He said they would pour libations before night came on.
6. You knew that we should wish to escape before darts were thrown.
7. If he goes away before I can prevent him, will you stay near the house to kill him?
8. He said that, until you were made king, you were a shepherd.
9. We knew that you would not ascertain the truth until the messenger came.
10. You told us not to fight till the oxen were sacrificed.

EXERCISE IV

Supplementary.

A. 1. You came secretly to avoid disturbing us.
2. The army was not large enough to fight.
3. He was big enough not to be frightened.
4. They were beating him that he might not be disobedient.
5. The town will be fortified that it may not be taken.
6. I went away to find the boys.
7. He was not so good as to deserve honour.
8. He was good and so was not punished.
9. He learns, that he may be wise.
10. He will not learn, so that he will never be wise.

B. 1. Do not do this, that you may not err.
2. When day broke, they went away.
3. You said nothing after you saw me.
4. He did not go away before I gave him some money.
5. They were honouring the king as long as he lived.

6. Whenever he falls, he thinks that he is dying.
7. While they were sailing, the ship was destroyed.
8. When you saw the king, he was laughing.
9. While I was in the house, many things happened.
10. After I had gone away, you were not afraid of the enemy.

EXERCISE V

Supplementary.

1. When he came, you went away.
2. Whenever you said this, you used to see them laughing.
3. When you see your father, he will give you a dog.
4. Whenever they revolt, we will attack their city.
5. They used to contribute money that they might not fight.
6. Any who did not run away unnoticed were caught.
7. Whoever killed a lion was honoured by the Greeks.
8. When you come to the walls of the city, they will send out guards.
9. The men on the wall shouted in a loud voice to throw the enemy into confusion.
10. We did not sail swiftly enough through the sea to escape the ships of the Greeks.
11. On account of this they colonized the island in the sixth year in order to have a larger empire.
12. At the court you were not noble enough to marry the daughter of the general.
13. It was not in our power to save the city, so that we did not send the soldiers' horses.
14. I shall write to your father that he may not be deceived by you about the work.

EXERCISE VI

Supplementary.

1. After many years had passed, the Greeks of the mainland were enslaved by the barbarians.
2. Whenever a soldier does not fight bravely, the general himself is angry enough to destroy all who run away.
3. I came to ascertain if any one was wiser than you.
4. They knew who was doing these things secretly.
5. He knew you were fortifying the city which was on that hill.
6. He asked me who lived in the house in which you were unwilling to stay.
7. You told me not to go away to find the soldiers.
8. They said that whoever honoured his father showed wisdom.
9. You know that whoever does not obey the general will be put to death.
10. I thought that any who escaped from the harbour would be caught by our ships.
11. You wrote that many things had been done to honour the ambassadors.
12. Whenever the priest does not sacrifice oxen, the citizens do not conquer the enemy.
13. Whatever the old man said, the boys respected his wisdom.
14. They told us not to throw stones when we saw the birds.

EXERCISE VII

Supplementary.

1. He said that those were the men who had fought bravely for their country.
2. You could know that they would not be sailing in the boat which you saw.
3. He was urging whatever fugitives he saw to surrender their arms.
4. He heard that they would ask him if the town was fortified.
5. I wrote that, while you were waiting in the temple, many missiles were thrown at me.
6. During the six months since you escaped I was writing a history.
7. As long as the young men were shouting, I was running to escape.
8. He came to injure those who had revolted.
9. I do not want to cease fighting before the enemy have been conquered.
10. I fought long enough for all the women to escape.
11. Whenever you are badly treated by those who speak about these things, do not become foolish enough to flee from them.
12. Because they could not find water near the city, they went back to the river about midnight.

EXERCISE VIII

Supplementary.

1. They asked us why we wished to go away, although you allowed us to hear the orator.
2. I told the child not to run into the road, lest he should be destroyed by the chariot of the rich merchant.
3. We know that, although you have not fortified your house with a wall, you will be safe.
4. To his inquiry what she would wish him to do in the town, she said that she desired nothing else than that he should stay there.
5. A few girls in their eagerness to be equal to men stated that they would even destroy the temples of the gods, in order that all might realize that women were unjustly treated.
6. We know that you will not cease from work before the horse is loosed.
7. Since they wished to make war unjustly, they said that they would invade the country, unless our friends revolted from the king.
8. We know that they would have attacked our city, if we had not acquired more and better ships.

SPECIAL VOCABULARIES

PART I

Exercise I.

τιμή ἡ honour
μάχη ἡ battle
νίκη ἡ victory
ἀρετή ἡ courage, virtue
γῆ ἡ earth, land
πέδαι αἱ fetters
θάλασσα ἡ sea
τράπεζα ἡ table
μοῦσα ἡ Muse
οἰκία ἡ house
στρατιά ἡ army
θεά ἡ goddess
σοφία ἡ wisdom
κριτής ὁ judge
ναύτης ὁ sailor
στρατιώτης ὁ soldier

νεανίας ὁ young man
ταμίας ὁ steward
χώρα ἡ country
ἀγορά ἡ market-place
θύρα ἡ door
λύω I loose
κρούω I strike
δουλεύω I am a slave, serve (*c. dat.*)
παιδεύω I train
παύω I stop
θηρεύω I hunt, pursue, catch
εἰμί I am
καί and
ἐν in (*c. dat.*)

Exercise II.

λόγος ὁ word
ἵππος ὁ horse
στρατηγός ὁ general
θεός ὁ god
δοῦλος ὁ slave
νόσος ἡ disease
νῆσος ἡ island
ἀγαθός good
κακός bad

καλός beautiful
νέος young
ἀνδρεῖος brave
δίκαιος just
πονηρός evil
ὁδός ἡ road
δῶρον τό gift
ἔργον τό deed
στρατόπεδον τό camp

τοξότης ὁ archer
δόξα ἡ glory, reputation
αἰτία ἡ cause
σοφός wise
ἐλεύθερος free
κωλύω I prevent, hinder
παίω I strike
πιστεύω I trust (*c. dat.*)
στρατεύω I march
οὐ not (*written* οὐκ *before a smooth breathing*, οὐχ *before a rough breathing*)
πρός to, towards, against (*c. acc.*)
εἰς to, into (*c. acc.*).

Exercise III.

φύλαξ ὁ guard
κῆρυξ ὁ (stem κηρυκ-) herald
Ἄραψ ὁ Arabian
πατρίς ἡ fatherland
Ἑλλάς ἡ (stem Ἑλλαδ-) Greece
ἐλπίς ἡ (stem ἐλπιδ-) hope
γίγας ὁ giant
ἀγών ὁ contest
Ἕλλην ὁ (stem Ἑλλην-) Greek
ἡγεμών ὁ leader
δαίμων ὁ deity, god
γέρων ὁ old man
λέων ὁ lion
σῶμα τό body
ἅρμα τό chariot
ὄνομα τό name
τεῖχος τό wall
βέλος τό dart
ξίφος τό sword
ὄρος τό mountain
κεφαλή ἡ head
φίλος dear, friendly
ἐχθρός hostile
κελεύω I order
βασιλεύω I reign (*c. gen.*)
σείω I shake, brandish
ἐκ out of, from (*c. gen.*) (*written* ἐξ *before a vowel*)

Exercise IV.

πόλις ἡ city
τάξις ἡ (as πόλις) rank
μάντις ὁ (as πόλις) prophet
βασιλεύς ὁ king
ἱερεύς ὁ priest
ἱππεύς ὁ horseman
ἰχθύς ὁ fish
ἰσχύς ἡ strength
ἡμέρα ἡ day
ἑσπέρα ἡ evening
θέρος τό summer
ἔτος τό year
χειμών ὁ winter
λειμών ὁ meadow
ἤπειρος ἡ mainland
ἄνθος τό flower
χιών ἡ snow
νύξ ἡ (stem νυκτ-) night
πολίτης ὁ citizen
δεσπότης ὁ master

ὥρα ἡ season
ξένος ὁ stranger
δῆλος evident
πιστός faithful
λούω I wash (*trans.*); *mid.* I wash (*intrans.*)
πορεύομαι I proceed
λῃστεύω I plunder
θύω I sacrifice
φύω I produce, grow
παύω I stop (*trans.*); *mid.* I stop, cease from (*intrans. c. gen.*)

Exercise V.

ἀνήρ ὁ man
βοῦς ὁ, ἡ ox, cow
γυνή ἡ woman, wife
ναῦς ἡ ship
πατήρ ὁ father
μήτηρ ἡ mother
θυγάτηρ ἡ daughter
ποταμός ὁ river
νόμος ὁ law
φόβος ὁ fear
θεράπων ὁ servant
χθών ἡ earth, ground
δένδρον τό tree
μήν ὁ (stem μην-) month
πούς ὁ foot
ὕδωρ τό water
χείρ ἡ hand
ὅπλον τό weapon
κόρη ἡ maiden
ἄνθρωπος ὁ man, human being
πόλεμος ὁ war
χαλεπός hard
ἄξιος worthy
ὑπό by (*agent c. gen.*)
ἀλλά but
δέ but, and (*place as second word in the clause*)
μέν . . . δέ on the one hand . . . on the other hand
λύω I loose; *mid.* I ransom

Exercise VI.

ἄγγελος ὁ messenger
σπονδή ἡ (S.) libation; (P.) treaty
ἐπιστολή ἡ letter
χρόνος ὁ time
στάσις ἡ (as πόλις) faction
πρᾶγμα τό deed, thing
ποιητής ὁ poet
γένος τό race
κράτος τό might
πεζοί οἱ land army
μέλας black
πᾶς all, every
σώφρων prudent
εὐδαίμων happy
ἑκών willing
ἄρχων (as ἑκών) ruling
σαφής clear

ἀληθής true
ψευδής false
εὐγενής noble
μέγας great
πολύς many
πολέμιος enemy
οἷός τέ εἰμι I am able
ἐθέλω I wish, am willing
βούλομαι I wish, desire
πολλάκις often
ἤδη already
οὕτω so, thus (*written* οὕτως *before a vowel*)
τε . . . καί both . . . and (N.B. οἵ τε ἄνδρες καὶ αἱ γυναῖκες)

Exercise VII.

ἀρχή ἡ rule, beginning, empire
βουλή ἡ counsel, plan, council
κίνδυνος ὁ danger
θάνατος ὁ death
γλῶσσα ἡ tongue
πλοῦτος ὁ wealth
ἀσπίς ἡ (as πατρίς) shield
φύσις ἡ (as πόλις) nature
δύναμις ἡ (as πόλις) power
Ἐρινύς ἡ Fury
ἀσφαλής safe
ὑψηλός high
πλούσιος rich
εὐτυχής fortunate
δεινός terrible
χρήσιμος useful
θαυμάσιος wonderful
ταχύς swift
αἰσχρός disgraceful
ἡδύς pleasant
ἤ than, or
οὖν therefore, so (*place as second word in sentence*)
νῦν now
ἀεί always
λιμήν ὁ (stem λιμεν-) harbour
ῥᾴδιος easy
ὠφέλιμος serviceable
παῖς ὁ, ἡ (stem παιδ-) child

Exercise VIII.

λύπη ἡ grief
σημεῖον τό sign, signal, standard
λίθος ὁ stone
λῃστής ὁ robber
ἀδελφός ὁ brother
σῖτος ὁ corn
σκῆπτρον τό sceptre
στόλος ὁ expedition
οἶκος ὁ house
τέκνον τό child

PART II

Exercise I.

νοῦς ὁ mind
ὀστοῦν τό bone
ἄστυ τό town
πῆχυς ὁ fore-arm
πρέσβυς ὁ old man; (P.) ambassadors
ἔγχελυς ὁ eel
πέλεκυς ὁ axe
γραῦς ἡ (as βοῦς) old woman
πλοῦς ὁ voyage
δόρυ τό spear
Ζεύς ὁ Zeus
κύων ὁ, ἡ dog
οὖς τό ear
υἱός ὁ son
Λακεδαίμων ἡ Sparta
θρίξ ἡ hair
Σκύθης ὁ Scythian
ἅμιλλα ἡ contest
εἰρήνη ἡ peace
ναύαρχος ὁ admiral
διδάσκαλος ὁ teacher, master
Ἀθηναῖος ὁ Athenian
οὐ, μή not
οὔποτε, μήποτε never
οὐδείς, μηδείς no one
οὔπω, μήπω not yet

Exercise II.

τείχισμα τό fortification
γείτων ὁ neighbour
πάθος τό suffering
τέλος τό end
φονεύς ὁ murderer
ἱερόν τό temple
νεφέλη ἡ cloud
τόπος ὁ place
σκηνή ἡ tent
ζυγόν τό yoke
οἶνος ὁ wine
γλυκύς sweet
χρυσοῦς golden
ἀργυροῦς silver
ἄδικος unjust
ἐνδεής lacking, deficient
πένης poor
ἄπαις childless
τιμῶ (-άω) I honour
νικῶ (-άω) I conquer
γελῶ (-άω) I laugh
κτῶμαι (-άομαι) I acquire (*Perf.* κέκτημαι I possess)
πάλαι long ago
τότε then

Exercises III and IV.

τάφρος ἡ ditch
ψῆφος ἡ pebble, vote
ἐκκλησία ἡ assembly
βοήθεια ἡ help
βοή ἡ shout
δίκη ἡ justice

ὀλίγος little ; (P.) few
μικρός small
φρόνιμος wise
ὑγιής healthy
φίλιος friendly
ἀσθενής weak
παλαιός ancient
γεραιός aged
μέσος middle (N.B. μέση ἡ πόλις the middle of the city)
ἴσος equal
σοφῶς wisely
σωφρόνως prudently
ἡδέως pleasantly
πολλά much, often
σαφῶς clearly
εὖ well

ταχέως quickly
μάλα very, very much
ἄνω upwards
ἐγγύς near
ποιῶ (-έω) I do, make
εὖ ποιῶ (-έω) I treat well, benefit
κακῶς ποιῶ (-έω) I ill-treat
οἰκῶ (-έω) I inhabit, dwell
φιλῶ (-έω) I love
πολεμῶ (-έω) I wage war
ζητῶ (-έω) I seek
ἀδικῶ (-έω) I act unjustly, wrong
φοβῶ (-έω) I frighten
φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι) I fear
δηλῶ (-όω) I show
δουλῶ (-όω) I enslave
ἰσχυρός strong

Exercises V and VI.

τεκτων ὁ workman, carpenter
ἔθνος τό race
ἔπος τό word
μέρος τό part
πύλη ἡ gate
δρόμος ὁ running, course
δρομεύς ὁ runner
χωρίον τό place, spot
εὔφρων kindly
ἄφρων foolish
μακρός long
βάρβαρος barbarian, foreign
ἥμερος gentle
συγγενής related
ὀξύς sharp
στέφανος ὁ wreath, garland

ῥήτωρ ὁ (stem ῥητορ- ; *d. pl.* ῥήτορσι)
πλέκω I fold, plait
ταράσσω I confuse
τάσσω I draw up, arrange
πράσσω I act
καλῶς πράσσω I prosper
κηρύσσω I proclaim
φυλάσσω I guard
λείπω I leave
πέμπω (*Perf.* πέπομφα) I send
γράφω (*Perf.* γέγραφα) I write
κρύπτω (*Perf.* κέκρυφα) I hide
βλάπτω I hurt
ῥίπτω I throw
τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο, of such a kind

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο so great
ἀπό away from (*c. gen.*)
διά by means of (*c. gen.*)

Exercises VII and VIII.

χιτών ὁ tunic
πλῆθος τό multitude
ὀφθαλμός ὁ eye
ταῦρος ὁ bull
σκιά ἡ shadow
στοά ἡ porch
παρθένος ἡ maiden
στρατός ὁ army
μωρία ἡ folly
μωρός foolish
διπλοῦς double
εὔνους well-disposed
πείθω I persuade
πείθομαι I obey (*c. dat.*)
πέποιθα I trust (*c. dat.*)
νομίζω I think
κομίζω I convey
κολάζω I punish
πιέζω I press hard
ἀγωνίζω I contend
φαίνω I show
σημαίνω (Wk. Aor. ἐσήμηνα) I signal
ἐσήμηνε *lit.* he signalled, the signal was given
κτείνω (Wk. Aor. ἔκτεινα) I kill
μένω (Wk. Aor. ἔμεινα) I remain
ἀγγέλλω I announce
στέλλω I dispatch
τίμιος honourable

PART III

Exercises I and II.

λαμπάς ἡ torch
ὗς ὁ, ἡ pig
Θρᾷξ ὁ Thracian
φυγάς ὁ exile
ὀδούς ὁ tooth
ἔαρ τό spring (*gen.* ἦρος)
ποιμήν ὁ shepherd
ἀήρ ὁ lower air
αἰθήρ ὁ upper air
ἀστήρ ὁ star
γόνυ τό knee
ἔρις ἡ strife
ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ bird
χάρις ἡ grace, thanks
βραχύς short
ἔρημος desolate
ἀπειθής disobedient
ἕτοιμος ready
δειλός cowardly
χαρίεις (*gen.* χαρίεντος, χαριέσσης, χαρίεντος) graceful, charming
ἁπλοῦς single
ἔσω within
κάτω below
χρῶμαι (-άομαι) I use (*c. dat.*)
κλέπτης ὁ thief

διψῶ (-άω) I thirst
πεινῶ (-άω) I am hungry
ζῶ (-άω) I live
πλέω I sail
πνέω I blow
ἄνεμος ὁ wind
οὐ . . . οὐδέ neither . . . nor
οὔτε . . . οὔτε neither . . . nor

Exercises III and IV.

ἔρως ὁ love
ὄνυξ ὁ nail
θήρ ὁ wild beast
σάλπιγξ ἡ trumpet
φρήν ἡ mind
φάλαγξ ἡ phalanx
γέλως ὁ laughter
φλόξ ἡ flame
ἐσθής ἡ dress, clothes
νεώς ὁ shrine, temple
μάρτυς ὁ, ἡ witness
αὐξάνω I make to grow
οἴχομαι I have gone
εὔχομαι I pray
λανθάνω I escape notice (N.B. λανθάνω ἐρχόμενος I come secretly)

Exercises V and VI.

τέχνη ἡ art, skill
ἀργύριον τό silver, money
ἐπιτήδεια τά provisions
χρῆμα τό thing (P. money)
ἀγρός ὁ field
ἔμπορος ὁ merchant
ἐμπορία ἡ trade
λιμός ὁ famine
μισθός ὁ pay
γάλα τό milk
ἅλς ὁ, ἡ salt, sea
ἄναξ ὁ lord
λεώς ὁ people
χρηστός good, excellent
δεῖ *impers.* it is necessary, *Imperf.* ἔδει
ἵστημι I place (*see Gram.* 92)
ἀφίστημι I make to revolt
καθίστημι I set up (Intransitive, I am established, settle down)
παρασκευάζω I prepare
προβαίνω I advance
ἐκβάλλω I throw out
καταβάλλω I throw down
συστρατεύω I march with
διάγω I spend (time)
εἰσέρχομαι I come in
ἀποκτείνω I kill
ἀποθνῄσκω I die, am killed
πικρός bitter
κενός empty
ἀφικνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I arrive
μετά with (*c. gen.*)

Note 1. Verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment after the preposition, e. g. προσβάλλω, προσέβαλλον.

2. A preposition ending in a vowel elides the vowel (except *περί, ἀμφί, πρό*), e.g. *ἀποβάλλω, ἀπέβαλλον ; περιβάλλω, περιέβαλλον ; συστρατεύω, συνεστράτευον.*

Exercises VII and VIII.

τροπαῖον τό trophy
πρᾶξις ἡ action
ἀπορία ἡ want, difficulty
κώπη ἡ oar
ἱστίον τό sail
ἱστός ὁ mast
τίθημι I set, place
ἐπιτίθεμαι I attack (*c. dat.*)
κατατίθημι I deposit
δίδωμι I give
προδίδωμι I betray
παραδίδωμι I hand over
ἐνδίδωμι I submit
ὡς τάχιστα as quickly as possible
ἐνθάδε here
ἐκεῖ there
ποῖ ; whither?
πόθεν ; whence?
πῶς ; how?
πότε ; when?
ποῦ ; where?
ἔτι still
οὐκέτι no longer

PART IV

Exercises I and II.

αἰών ὁ age, epoch
ὅρος ὁ boundary
ἀνδριάς ὁ statue
σκότος τό darkness
συνωμότης ὁ conspirator
πλίνθος ἡ brick
γέφυρα ἡ bridge
ὠμός savage

Exercises III and IV.

δράκων ὁ serpent
ἄλγος τό grief, pain
δέος τό fear
εἶδος τό shape, form
τύραννος ὁ tyrant
δεσμώτης ὁ prisoner
δεσμωτήριον τό prison
μέγεθος τό size
ὁπόθεν whence
ὅποι whither
τί ; why? (Direct Question)
ὅτι why (Indirect Question)
πόσος ; how great? (Direct Question)
ὁπόσος how great (Indirect Question)
ἵημι I let go, send

Exercises V and VI.

ἰδιώτης ὁ private person
θόρυβος ὁ noise
λόφος ὁ hill, crest of a hill
συγγνώμη ἡ pardon
συγγνώμην ἔχω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
τρόπος ὁ way, manner
συμφορά ἡ calamity
καιρός ὁ fit time, opportunity
ἑταῖρος ὁ companion
ἱμάτιον τό cloak
ἄντρον τό cave
δείκνυμι I show
φημί I say
οἶδα I know
ἀφίημι I let go, send away
ἐλπίζω I hope

Exercises VII and VIII.

ἄγροικος ὁ rustic
ὄχλος ὁ crowd
ψυχή ἡ soul, life
μῦθος ὁ story
λύκος ὁ wolf
δέλτος ἡ tablet
οἰκοδόμημα τό building
πρόσωπον τό countenance
πνεῦμα τό breath, breeze
οἰκοδομῶ (-έω) I build
ὕλη ἡ wood
ἥλιος ὁ sun

PART V

Exercises I and II.

τειχίζω I fortify
εἰσβάλλω I invade (N.B. εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὴν γῆν)
μεταγιγνώσκω I change my mind
συγγιγνώσκω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
συγγράφω I write a history of
προσβάλλω I attack (*c. dat.*)
πληγὰς λαμβάνω I am beaten
βοῶ (-άω) I shout

Exercise III.

μεταπέμπομαι I send for
καταλείπω I leave behind
διαφθείρω I destroy
ἀπόλλυμι I destroy
ἀπατῶ (-άω) I deceive
ἀποπέμπω I send away
ἄπειμι I shall go away
κατέρχομαι I come down, come back from exile
οἰκίζω I colonize

GENERAL VOCABULARY

GREEK—ENGLISH

NOTE.—The General Vocabulary contains most of the Pronouns and some of the commonest Prepositions; but generally for Pronouns, Numerals and Prepositions reference must be made to the Grammar.

ἀγαθός good
ἀγγέλλω I announce
ἄγγελος ὁ messenger
ἀγορά ἡ market-place
ἄγροικος ὁ rustic
ἀγρός ὁ field
ἄγω I lead
ἀγών ὁ contest
ἀγωνίζω I contend
ἀδελφός ὁ brother
ἄδικος unjust
ἀδικῶ (-έω) I act unjustly, do wrong
ἀεί always
ἀήρ ὁ lower air
αἱρῶ (-έω) I take, capture
αἴρω I raise
αἰσθάνομαι I perceive
αἰσχρός shameful, ugly
αἰτία ἡ cause
αἰών ὁ age
ἀκούω I hear
ἄκων unwilling
ἄλγος τό pain
ἀληθής true
ἁλίσκομαι I am caught
ἀλλά but
ἄλλος other
ἅλς ὁ, ἡ salt, sea
ἁμαρτάνω I err
ἅμιλλα ἡ contest
ἄναξ ὁ lord
ἀνδρεῖος brave
ἀνδριάς ὁ statue
ἄνεμος ὁ wind
ἀνήρ ὁ man
ἄνθος τό flower
ἄνθρωπος ὁ man, human being
ἄντρον τό cave
ἄνω up
ἄξιος worthy
ἄπαις childless
ἀπατῶ (-άω) I deceive
ἀπειθής disobedient
ἄπειμι I shall go away
ἁπλοῦς single
ἀπό from, away from (*c. gen.*)
ἀποθνήσκω I die, am killed
ἀποκτείνω I kill
ἀπόλλυμι I destroy
ἀποπέμπω I send away
ἀπορία ἡ want, difficulty
ἆρα οὐ (introducing a question) = *nonne*; ἆρα μή = *num*
Ἄραψ ὁ Arabian
ἀργύριον τό silver
ἀργυροῦς silver (*adj.*)
ἀρετή ἡ courage, virtue
ἅρμα τό chariot
ἀρχή ἡ rule, beginning, empire
ἄρχων ὁ ruler
ἀσθενής weak
ἀσπίς ἡ shield
ἀστήρ ὁ star
ἄστυ τό town
ἀσφαλής safe
αὐξάνω I increase (*trans.*)
αὐτόν, -ήν, -ό him, her, it

αὐτός, self; ὁ αὐτός the same
ἀφίημι I let go, send away
ἀφικνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I arrive
ἀφίστημι I make to revolt
ἄφρων mad

βαίνω I go
βάλλω I throw
βάρβαρος ὁ barbarian
βασιλεύς ὁ king
βασιλεύω I am king
βέλος τό dart
βλάπτω I hurt
βλώσκω I go
βοή ἡ shout
βοῶ (-άω) I shout
βοήθεια ἡ help
βουλή ἡ counsel, plan
βούλομαι I wish
βοῦς ὁ, ἡ ox, cow
βραχύς short

γάλα τό milk
γαμῶ (-έω) I marry
γείτων ὁ neighbour
γελῶ (-άω) I laugh
γέλως ὁ laughter
γένος τό race, family
γεραιός aged
γέρων ὁ old man
γέφυρα ἡ bridge
γῆ ἡ earth, land
γίγας ὁ giant
γίγνομαι I become
γιγνώσκω I get to know
γλυκύς sweet
γλῶσσα ἡ tongue
γόνυ τό knee
γραῦς ἡ old woman
γράφω I write
γυνή ἡ woman

δαίμων ὁ, ἡ deity
δέ but, and
δεῖ it is necessary (*impers.*)
δείκνυμι I show
δειλός cowardly
δεινός terrible, cunning
δέλτος ἡ tablet
δένδρον τό tree
δέος τό fear
δεσμωτήριον τό prison
δεσμώτης ὁ prisoner
δεσπότης ὁ master
δέχομαι I receive
δῆλος clear
δηλῶ (-όω) I prove, show
διάγω I spend (time)
διαφθείρω I destroy
διδάσκαλος ὁ teacher
διδάσκω I teach
δίδωμι I give
δίκαιος just
δίκη ἡ justice
διπλοῦς double
διψῶ (-άω) I thirst
δοκῶ (-έω) I seem, (*impers.*) it seems good
δόξα ἡ opinion, reputation
δόρυ τό spear
δουλεύω I am a slave, serve (*c. dat.*)
δοῦλος ὁ slave
δουλῶ (-όω) I enslave
δράκων ὁ serpent
δρομεύς ὁ runner
δρόμος ὁ running, course
δύναμαι I can
δύναμις ἡ power
δῶρον τό gift

ἐάν if
ἔαρ τό (*gen.* ἦρος) spring
ἑαυτόν himself
ἐγγύς near
ἔγχελυς ὁ eel
ἐγώ I
ἐθέλω I am willing, wish
ἔθνος τό tribe, race
εἰ if
εἰ γάρ (*introducing a wish*) O that!
εἶδος τό shape, form
εἴθε (*introducing a wish*) O that!
εἰμί I am
εἶμι I shall go
εἰρήνη ἡ peace
εἰς to, into (*c. acc.*)

εἰσβάλλω I invade
εἰσέρχομαι I come in
ἐκ, ἐξ out of (*c. gen.*)
ἕκαστος each
ἐκβάλλω I throw out
ἐκεῖ there
ἐκεῖνος he, that
ἐκκλησία ἡ assembly
ἑκών willing
ἐλαύνω I drive
ἐλεύθερος free
Ἑλλάς ἡ Greece
Ἕλλην ὁ Greek
ἐλπίζω I hope
ἐλπίς ἡ hope
ἐμαυτόν, -ήν myself
ἐμός my
ἐμπορία ἡ trade
ἔμπορος ὁ merchant
ἐν in (*c. dat.*)
ἐνδεής, lacking
ἐνδίδωμι I submit
ἐνθάδε here
ἐπεί when, since
ἐπειδή when, since
ἐπιστολή ἡ letter
ἐπιτήδεια τά provisions
ἐπιτίθεμαι I attack (*c. dat.*)
ἕπομαι I follow (*c. dat.*)
ἔπος τό word
ἔργον τό work
ἔρημος desolate
Ἐρινύς ἡ Fury
ἔρις ἡ strife
ἔρχομαι I come
ἔρως ὁ love
ἐσθής ἡ dress
ἐσθίω I eat
ἑσπέρα ἡ evening
ἔσω within
ἑταῖρος ὁ companion
ἕτερος the one, the other (of two)
ἔτι still
ἕτοιμος ready
ἔτος τό year
εὖ well
εὐγενής noble
εὐδαίμων happy
εὔνους well-disposed
εὑρίσκω I find
εὐτυχής fortunate
εὔφρων kindly
εὔχομαι I pray
ἐχθρός hostile
ἔχω I have
ἐῶ (-άω) I let, allow
ἕως while, until

Ζεύς ὁ Zeus
ζητῶ (-έω) I seek
ζυγόν τό yoke
ζῶ (-άω) I live

ἦ *introducing a question*
ἤ or, than; ἤ . . . ἤ . . . either . . . or . . .
ἡγεμών ὁ leader
ἡδέως pleasantly
ἤδη already
ἡδύς pleasant
ἥλιος ὁ sun
ἡμέρα ἡ day
ἥμερος gentle
ἡμέτερος our
ἤπειρος ἡ mainland

θάλασσα ἡ sea
θάνατος ὁ death
θαυμάσιος wonderful
θεά ἡ goddess
θεός ὁ god
θεράπων ὁ servant
θέρος τό summer
θήρ ὁ wild beast
θηρεύω I hunt, pursue
-θνῄσκω I die, am killed
θόρυβος ὁ noise
Θρᾷξ ὁ Thracian
θρίξ ἡ hair
θυγάτηρ ἡ daughter
θύρα ἡ door
θύω I sacrifice

ἰδιώτης ὁ private person
ἱερεύς ὁ priest
ἱερόν τό temple
ἵημι I let go, throw
ἱκνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I come

ἱμάτιον τό cloak
ἵνα that, in order that
ἱππεύς ὁ horseman
ἵππος ὁ horse
ἴσος equal
ἵστημι I stand (*trans.*), place
ἱστίον τό sail
ἱστός ὁ mast
ἰσχυρός strong
ἰσχύς ἡ strength
ἰχθύς ὁ fish

καθίστημι I set up
καί and, also, even; καὶ . . . καὶ . . . both . . . and . . .
καίπερ although
καιρός ὁ fit time, opportunity
κακός bad
καλός beautiful
καλῶ (-έω) I call
κάμνω I labour
καταβάλλω I throw down
καταλείπω I leave behind
κατατίθημι I deposit
κατέρχομαι I come down, return from exile
κάτω beneath
κελεύω I order
κενός empty
κεφαλή ἡ head
κῆρυξ ὁ herald
κηρύσσω I proclaim
κίνδυνος ὁ danger
κλέπτης ὁ thief
κολάζω I punish
κομίζω I convey
κόρη ἡ maiden
κράτος τό force
κρίνω I judge
κριτής ὁ judge
κρούω I strike
κρύπτω I hide
κτείνω I kill
κτῶμαι (-άομαι) I acquire (*perf.* κέκτημαι I possess)
κύων ὁ, ἡ dog
κωλύω I prevent
κώπη ἡ oar

λαγχάνω I get by lot
Λακεδαίμων ἡ Sparta
λαμβάνω I take, receive
λαμπάς ἡ torch
λανθάνω I lie hid, escape notice
λέγω I say
λειμών ὁ meadow
λείπω I leave
λέων ὁ lion
λεώς ὁ people
λῃστεύω I plunder
λῃστής ὁ robber
λίθος ὁ stone
λιμήν ὁ harbour
λιμός ὁ famine
λόγος ὁ word
λούω I wash (*trans.*); λούομαι I wash (*intrans.*)
λόφος ὁ hill
λύκος ὁ wolf
λύπη ἡ grief
λύω I loose, release; (*mid.*) I ransom

μακρός long
μάλα very
μανθάνω I learn
μάντις ὁ prophet
μάρτυς ὁ, ἡ witness
μάχη ἡ battle
μάχομαι I fight
μέγας great
μέγεθος τό size
μέλας black
μένω I remain
μέρος τό part
μέσος middle
μεταγιγνώσκω I change my mind
μεταπέμπομαι I send for
μέχρι until
μή not
μηδείς no one
μήν ὁ month
μήποτε never
μήπω not yet
μήτηρ ἡ mother
μικρός small
μισθός ὁ pay

μοῦσα ἡ Muse
μῦθος ὁ story
μωρία ἡ folly
μωρός foolish

ναύαρχος ὁ admiral
ναῦς ἡ ship
ναύτης ὁ sailor
νεανίας ὁ young man
νέος young, new
νεφέλη ἡ cloud
νεώς ὁ shrine
νῆσος ἡ island
νίκη ἡ victory
νικῶ (-άω) I conquer
νομίζω I think
νόμος ὁ law
νόσος ἡ disease
νοῦς ὁ mind
νῦν now
νύξ ἡ night

ξένος ὁ stranger
ξίφος τό sword

ὁ the
ὅδε this
ὁδός ἡ road
ὀδούς ὁ tooth
οἶδα I know
οἰκία ἡ house
οἰκίζω I colonize
οἰκοδόμημα τό building
οἰκοδομῶ (-έω) I build
οἶκος ὁ house
οἰκῶ (-έω) I dwell
οἶνος ὁ wine
οἷος of what kind, such as; οἷός τε able
οἴχομαι I have gone
ὀλίγον little (*adv.*)
ὀλίγος little (*adj.*); (P.) few
ὄλλυμι I destroy
ὄμνυμι I swear
ὄνομα τό name
ὄνυξ ὁ nail
ὀξύς sharp
ὅπλον τό arm
ὁπόθεν whence
ὅποι whither
ὁποῖος of what kind
ὁπόσος how great
ὁπότε when, whenever
ὅπου where
ὅπως how, in order that
ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ bird
ὄρος τό mountain
ὅρος ὁ boundary
ὁρῶ (-άω) I see
ὅς who (*relative*); ἐν ᾧ while ἐξ οὗ from the time that, since
ὅσος how great, (as great) as
ὅστις who, whoever
ὀστοῦν τό bone
ὅτε when
ὅτι that, because, why
οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ not
οὐδέ not even; οὐ . . . οὐδέ neither . . . nor
οὐδείς, no one
οὐκέτι no longer
οὖν therefore
οὔποτε never
οὔπω not yet
οὖς τό ear
οὔτε . . . οὔτε neither . . . nor
οὗτος this
οὕτω, οὕτως so, thus
ὀφθαλμός ὁ eye
ὄχλος ὁ crowd

πάθος τό suffering
παιδεύω I educate
παῖς ὁ, ἡ child
παίω I strike
πάλαι of old
παλαιός ancient
παρά to (*c. acc.*), from (*c. gen.*)
παραδίδωμι I hand over
παρασκευάζω I prepare
παρθένος ἡ virgin
πᾶς all, every
πάσχω I suffer
πατήρ ὁ father
πατρίς ἡ fatherland
παύω I stop (*trans.*); παύομαι I cease (*intrans. c. gen.*)

πέδαι αἱ fetters
πεζός foot-soldier; οἱ πεζοί land army
πείθω I persuade; πείθομαι I obey (*c. dat.*)
πεινῶ (-άω) I am hungry
πέλεκυς ὁ axe
πέμπω I send
πένης poor
πῆχυς ὁ cubit, fore-arm
πιέζω I crush, press hard
πικρός bitter
πίνω I drink
πίπτω I fall
πιστεύω I trust, believe (*c. dat.*)
πιστός faithful
πλέκω I weave
πλέω I sail
πληγή ἡ blow; πληγὰς λαμβάνω I am beaten
πλῆθος τό number, multitude
πλίνθος ἡ brick
πλοῦς ὁ voyage
πλούσιος rich
πλοῦτος ὁ wealth
πνεῦμα τό breath, breeze
πνέω I blow
πόθεν whence?
ποῖ whither?
ποιητής ὁ poet
ποιμήν ὁ shepherd
ποῖος of what kind?
ποιῶ (-έω) I do, make: εὖ ποιῶ I benefit; κακῶς ποιῶ I injure
πολέμιος ὁ enemy
πόλεμος ὁ war
πολεμῶ (-έω) I wage war
πόλις ἡ city
πολίτης ὁ citizen
πολλά much (*adv.*)
πολλάκις often
πολύς much; (P.) many
πονηρός evil
πορεύομαι I march
πόσος how great?
ποταμός ὁ river
πότε when?
πότερον . . . ἤ whether . . . or (*interrog.*)
ποῦ where?
πούς ὁ foot
πρᾶγμα τό deed, affair
πρᾶξις ἡ action
πράσσω I do, act; εὖ, κακῶς πράσσω I fare well, badly
πρέσβυς ὁ old man; (P.) ambassadors
πρεσβύτεροι οἱ elders
πρίν before (*conj.*)
πρός to, towards (*c. acc.*)
προβαίνω I advance
προδίδωμι I betray
προσβάλλω I attack (*c. dat.*)
πρόσωπον τό countenance
πύλη ἡ gate
πυνθάνομαι I ascertain, enquire
πῶς how?

ῥᾴδιος easy
ῥήτωρ ὁ orator
ῥίπτω I throw

σάλπιγξ ἡ trumpet
σαφής clear
σεαυτόν, -ήν thyself
σείω I shake
σημαίνω I signal
σημεῖον τό sign, standard
σῖτος ὁ corn, food
σκηνή ἡ tent
σκῆπτρον τό sceptre
σκιά ἡ shadow
σκότος τό darkness
Σκύθης ὁ Scythian
σός thy
σοφία ἡ wisdom
σοφός wise
σοφῶς wisely
σπένδω I pour a libation
σπονδή ἡ libation; (P.) truce, treaty
στάσις ἡ faction, party
στέλλω I despatch
στέφανος ὁ crown
στοά ἡ porch

στόλος ὁ expedition
στρατεύω I make an expedition, serve as a soldier
στρατηγός ὁ general
στρατιά ἡ army
στρατιώτης ὁ soldier
στρατόπεδον τό camp
στρατός ὁ army
σύ thou
συγγενής ὁ relation
συγγιγνώσκω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
συγγνώμη ἡ pardon; συγγνώμην ἔχω I pardon (*c. dat.*)
συγγράφω I write a history of
συμφορά ἡ calamity
συνωμότης ὁ conspirator
συστρατεύω I march with (*c. dat.*)
σῶμα τό body
σωφρόνως prudently
σώφρων prudent

τάλας wretched
ταμίας ὁ steward
τάξις ἡ rank, order
ταράσσω I confuse
τάσσω I draw up, appoint
ταῦρος ὁ bull
τάφρος ἡ ditch
ταχέως swiftly
ταχύ swiftly
ταχύς swift
τε . . . καί both . . . and . . .
τείνω I stretch
τειχίζω I fortify
τείχισμα τό fortification
τεῖχος τό wall
τέκνον τό child
τέκτων ὁ carpenter, workman
τέλος τό end
τελῶ (-έω) I complete
τέμνω I cut
τέχνη ἡ art
τίθημι I set, place
τίκτω I bring forth
τιμή ἡ honour
τίμιος honourable
τιμῶ (-άω) I honour
τίς who?; τί why?
τις anyone
τοιόσδε of such a kind, such
τοιοῦτος of such a kind, such
τοξότης ὁ archer
τόπος ὁ place
τοσοῦτος so great
τότε then
τράπεζα ἡ table
τρέπω I turn
τρέφω I nourish
τρέχω I run
τρόπαιον τό trophy
τρόπος ὁ way, manner
τυγχάνω I happen
τύραννος ὁ tyrant

ὑγιής healthy
ὕδωρ τό water
υἱός ὁ son
ὕλη ἡ wood
ὑμέτερος your
ὑπισχνοῦμαι (-έομαι) I promise
ὑπό by (*agent*) (*c. gen.*)
ὗς ὁ, ἡ pig
ὑψηλός high

φαίνω I make clear; φαίνομαι I appear
φάλαγξ ἡ phalanx, column
φέρω I bear
φεύγω I flee
φημί I say
φθάνω I anticipate
φθείρω I destroy
φίλιος friendly
φίλος ὁ friend
φιλῶ (-έω) I love
φλόξ ἡ flame
φόβος ὁ fear
φοβῶ (-έω) I frighten; φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι) I fear
φονεύς ὁ murderer
φρήν ἡ mind
φρόνιμος wise
φυγάς ὁ exile
φύλαξ ὁ guard
φυλάσσω I guard
φύσις ἡ nature
φύω I produce, grow

χαλεπός hard, difficult
χαρίεις graceful
χάρις ἡ grace, thanks
χειμών ὁ winter
χείρ ἡ hand
χθών ἡ ground
χιτών ὁ shirt, tunic
χιών ἡ snow
χρῆμα τό thing; (P.) wealth
χρήσιμος useful
χρηστός good, excellent
χρόνος ὁ time; ὅσον χρόνον as long as, while
χρυσοῦς golden
χρῶμαι (-άομαι) I use (*c. dat.*)
χώρα ἡ land, country
χωρίον τό post, spot

ψευδής false
ψῆφος ἡ pebble, vote
ψυχή ἡ soul, life

ὦ O
ὠθῶ (-έω) I push
ὠμός savage
ὥρα ἡ season
ὡς that, in order that, when; (*as prep. with persons only*) to (*c. acc.*); ὡς τάχιστα as quickly as possible
ὥστε so that
ὠφέλιμος serviceable

ENGLISH—GREEK

able οἷός τε
acquire, I κτῶμαι (-άομαι)
act, I πράσσω
action πρᾶξις ἡ
admiral ναύαρχος ὁ
advance, I προβαίνω
affair πρᾶγμα τό
age αἰών ὁ
aged γεραιός
air, lower ἀήρ ὁ
air, upper αἰθήρ ὁ
all πᾶς
allow, I ἐῶ (-άω)
already ἤδη
also καί
although καίπερ
always ἀεί
am, I εἰμί
ambassadors πρέσβεις οἱ
ancient παλαιός
and καί
announce, I ἀγγέλλω
anticipate, I φθάνω
appear, I φαίνομαι
appoint, I τάσσω
Arabian Ἄραψ ὁ
archer τοξότης ὁ
arm ὅπλον τό
army στρατιά ἡ, στρατός ὁ
arrive, I ἀφικνοῦμαι (-έομαι)
art τέχνη ἡ
as ὡς; as quickly as possible ὡς τάχιστα
ascertain, I πυνθάνομαι
assembly ἐκκλησία ἡ
Athenian Ἀθηναῖος
attack, I προσβάλλω (*c. dat.*), ἐπιτίθεμαι (*c. dat.*)
axe πέλεκυς ὁ

bad κακός
barbarian βάρβαρος ὁ
battle μάχη ἡ
bear, I φέρω
beaten, I am πληγὰς λαμβάνω
beautiful καλός
because ὅτι
become, I γίγνομαι
before (*conj.*) πρίν
beginning ἀρχή ἡ
believe, I πιστεύω (*c. dat.*)
beneath κάτω

benefit, I εὖ ποιῶ (-έω)
betray, I προδίδωμι
bird ὄρνις ὁ, ἡ
bitter πικρός
black μέλας
blow πληγή ἡ
blow, I πνέω
body σῶμα τό
bone ὀστοῦν τό
both . . . and καί . . . καί . . . ; . . . τε . . . καί . . .
boundary ὅρος ὁ
brave ἀνδρεῖος
breath πνεῦμα τό
breeze πνεῦμα τό
brick πλίνθος ἡ
bridge γέφυρα ἡ
bring forth, I τίκτω
brother ἀδελφός ὁ
build, I οἰκοδομῶ (-έω)
building οἰκοδόμημα τό
bull ταῦρος ὁ
but δέ, ἀλλά
by (*agent*) ὑπό (*c. gen.*)

calamity συμφορά ἡ
call, I καλῶ (-έω)
camp στρατόπεδον τό
can, I δύναμαι
capture, I αἱρῶ (-έω)
carpenter τέκτων ὁ
caught, I am ἁλίσκομαι
cause αἰτία ἡ
cave ἄντρον τό
cease, I παύομαι (*c. gen.*)
chariot ἅρμα τό
child τέκνον τό ; παῖς ὁ, ἡ
childless ἄπαις
citizen πολίτης ὁ
city πόλις ἡ
clear δῆλος, σαφής
clear, I make δηλῶ (-όω), φαίνω
cloak ἱμάτιον τό
cloud νεφέλη ἡ
colonize, I οἰκίζω
column φάλαγξ ἡ
come, I ἔρχομαι, ἱκνοῦμαι (-έομαι) ; I come down κατέρχομαι ; I come in εἰσέρχομαι
companion ἑταῖρος ὁ
complete, I τελῶ (-έω)
confuse, I ταράσσω
conquer, I νικῶ (-άω)
conspirator συνωμότης ὁ
contend, I ἀγωνίζω
contest ἀγών ὁ, ἅμιλλα ἡ
convey, I κομίζω
corn σῖτος ὁ
counsel βουλή ἡ
countenance πρόσωπον τό
country χώρα ἡ ; (fatherland) πατρίς ἡ
courage ἀρετή ἡ
course δρόμος ὁ
cow βοῦς ἡ
cowardly δειλός
crowd ὄχλος ὁ
crown στέφανος ὁ
crush, I πιέζω
cubit πῆχυς ὁ
cunning, δεινός
cut, I τέμνω

danger κίνδυνος ὁ
darkness σκότος τό
dart βέλος τό
daughter θυγάτηρ ἡ
day ἡμέρα ἡ
death θάνατος ὁ
deceive, I ἀπατῶ (-άω)
deed πρᾶγμα τό
deity δαίμων ὁ, ἡ
deposit, I κατατίθημι
desolate ἔρημος
despatch, I στέλλω
destroy, I ὄλλυμι, φθείρω, ἀπόλλυμι, διαφθείρω
die, I ἀποθνῄσκω
difficult χαλεπός
difficulty ἀπορία ἡ
disease νόσος ἡ
disobedient ἀπειθής
ditch τάφρος ἡ
do, I πράσσω, ποιῶ (-έω)
dog κύων ὁ, ἡ

door θύρα ἡ
double διπλοῦς
draw up, I τάσσω
dress ἐσθής ἡ
drink, I πίνω
drive, I ἐλαύνω
dwell, I οἰκῶ (-έω)

each ἕκαστος
ear οὖς τό
earth γῆ ἡ
easy ῥᾴδιος
eat, I ἔσθίω
educate, I παιδεύω
eel ἔγχελυς ὁ
either . . . or ἤ . . . ἤ . . .
elders πρεσβύτεροι οἱ
empire ἀρχή ἡ
empty κενός
end τέλος τό
enemy πολέμιος ὁ
enquire, I πυνθάνομαι
enslave, I δουλῶ (-όω)
equal ἴσος
err, I ἁμαρτάνω
escape notice, I λανθάνω (λανθάνω εἰσερχόμενος I enter unnoticed)
even καί
evening ἑσπέρα ἡ
every πᾶς
evil κακός
exile φυγάς ὁ; I come back from exile κατέρχομαι
expedition στόλος ὁ
expedition, I make an στρατεύω
eye ὀφθαλμός ὁ

faction στάσις ἡ
faithful πιστός
fall, I πίπτω
false ψευδής
family γένος τό
famine λιμός ὁ
fare well, I εὖ πράσσω; I fare badly κακῶς πράσσω
father πατήρ ὁ
fatherland πατρίς ἡ
fear φόβος ὁ
fear, I φοβοῦμαι (-έομαι)
fetters πέδαι αἱ
few ὀλίγοι
field ἀγρός ὁ
fight, I μάχομαι
find, I εὑρίσκω
fish ἰχθύς ὁ
fit time καιρός ὁ
flame φλόξ ἡ
flee, I φεύγω
flower ἄνθος τό
follow, I ἕπομαι (*c. dat.*)
folly μωρία ἡ
food σῖτος ὁ
foolish μωρός
foot πούς ὁ
foot-soldier πεζός ὁ
force κράτος τό
fore-arm πῆχυς ὁ
form εἶδος τό
fortification τείχισμα τό
fortify, I τειχίζω
fortunate εὐτυχής
free ἐλεύθερος
friend φίλος ὁ
friendly φίλιος
frighten, I φοβῶ (-έω)
from παρά (*c. gen.*); away from ἀπό (*c. gen.*); out of ἐκ (ἐξ) (*c. gen.*)
Fury Ἐρινύς ἡ

gate πύλη ἡ
general στρατηγός ὁ
gentle ἥμερος
get by lot, I λαγχάνω
get to know, I γιγνώσκω
giant γίγας ὁ
gift δῶρον τό
give, I δίδωμι
go, I βαίνω, βλώσκω
go, I shall εἶμι; I shall go away ἄπειμι; I have gone οἴχομαι
god θεός ὁ
goddess θεά ἡ
golden χρυσοῦς
good ἀγαθός
grace χάρις ἡ

graceful, *χαρίεις*
great *μέγας*; how great? *πόσος, ὁπόσος*; as great as *ὅσος*; so great *τοσοῦτος*
Greece Ἑλλάς ἡ
Greek Ἕλλην ὁ
grief *λύπη ἡ*
ground *χθών ἡ*
grow, I *φύω* (*trans.*)
guard *φύλαξ ὁ*
guard, I *φυλάσσω*

hair *θρίξ ἡ*
hand *χείρ ἡ*
hand over, I *παραδίδωμι*
happen, I *τυγχάνω*
happy *εὐδαίμων*
harbour *λιμήν ὁ*
hard *χαλεπός*
have, I *ἔχω*
he *οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος*
head *κεφαλή ἡ*
healthy *ὑγιής*
hear, I *ἀκούω*
help *βοήθεια ἡ*
herald *κῆρυξ ὁ*
here *ἐνθάδε*
hide, I *κρύπτω*
high *ὑψηλός*
hill *λόφος*
him, her, it *αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό*
himself *ἑαυτόν*
honour *τιμή ἡ*
honour, I *τιμῶ* (*-άω*)
honourable *τίμιος*
hope *ἐλπίς ἡ*
hope, I *ἐλπίζω*
horse *ἵππος ὁ*
horseman *ἱππεύς ὁ*
hostile *ἐχθρός*
house *οἰκία ἡ, οἶκος ὁ*
how? *πῶς*;
how *ὡς*
human being *ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ἡ*
hungry, I am *πεινῶ* (*-άω*)
hunt *θηρεύω*
hurt *βλάπτω*

I *ἐγώ*
if *εἰ, ἐάν*
in *ἐν* (*c. dat.*)
increase, I *αὐξάνω* (*trans.*)
injure, I *κακῶς ποιῶ* (*-έω*)
into *εἰς* (*c. acc.*)
invade, I *εἰσβάλλω*
island *νῆσος ἡ*

judge *κριτής ὁ*
judge, I *κρίνω*
just *δίκαιος*
justice *δίκη ἡ*

kill, I *κτείνω, ἀποκτείνω*; I am killed *θνήσκω, ἀποθνήσκω*
kind, of what? *ποῖος*; *ὁποῖος*
kindly *εὔφρων*
king *βασιλεύς ὁ*
king, I am *βασιλεύω* (*c. gen.*)
knee *γόνυ τό*
know, I *οἶδα*

labour, I *κάμνω*
lacking *ἐνδεής* (*c. gen.*)
land *χώρα ἡ*
land army *πεζοί οἱ*
laugh, I *γελῶ* (*-άω*)
laughter *γέλως ὁ*
law *νόμος ὁ*
lead, I *ἄγω*
leader *ἡγεμών ὁ*
learn, I *μανθάνω*
leave, I *λείπω*; I leave behind *καταλείπω*
let, I *ἐῶ* (*-άω*)
let go, I *ἵημι, ἀφίημι*
letter *ἐπιστολή ἡ*
libation *σπονδή ἡ*
lie hid, I *λανθάνω*
life *ψυχή ἡ*
lion *λέων ὁ*
little (*adj.*) *μικρός*
little (*adv.*) *μικρόν, ὀλίγον*
live, I *ζῶ* (*-άω*)
long *μακρός*
loose, I *λύω*
lord *δεσπότης ὁ*
love *ἔρως ὁ*
love, I *φιλῶ* (*-έω*)

mad ἄφρων
maiden κόρη ἡ
mainland ἤπειρος ἡ
make, I ποιῶ (-έω)
man ἀνήρ ὁ, ἄνθρωπος ὁ, ἡ
manner τρόπος
many πολύς
march, I πορεύομαι, στρατεύω; I march with συστρατεύω (*c. dat.*)
market-place ἀγορά ἡ
marry, I γαμῶ (-έω)
mast ἱστός ὁ
master δεσπότης ὁ
meadow λειμών ὁ
merchant ἔμπορος ὁ
messenger ἄγγελος ὁ
middle μέσος; the middle of the city μέση ἡ πόλις
milk γάλα τό
mind νοῦς ὁ, φρήν ἡ; I change my mind μεταγιγνώσκω
month μήν ὁ
mother μήτηρ ἡ
mountain ὄρος τό
much (*adj.*) πολύς
much (*adv.*) πολύ
multitude πλῆθος τό
murderer φονεύς ὁ
Muse μοῦσα ἡ
my ἐμός
myself ἐμαυτόν, -ήν

nail ὄνυξ ὁ
name ὄνομα τό
nature φύσις ἡ
near (*adv.*) ἐγγύς
necessary, it is δεῖ (*impers.*)
neighbour γείτων ὁ
neither . . . nor οὔτε . . . οὔτε
never, οὔποτε, μήποτε
new νέος
night νύξ ἡ
noble εὐγενής
noise θόρυβος ὁ
no one, none οὐδείς, μηδείς
not οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, μή
not even οὐδέ, μηδέ
not yet οὔπω, μήπω
nourish, I τρέφω
now νῦν
number πλῆθος τό

O ὦ
oar κώπη ἡ
obey, I πείθομαι (*c. dat.*)
often πολλάκις
old man γέρων ὁ, πρέσβυς ὁ (*singular only*)
old woman γραῦς ἡ
old, of πάλαι
one, the (of two) ἕτερος
opinion δόξα ἡ
opportunity καιρός ὁ
or ἤ
orator ῥήτωρ ὁ
order τάξις ἡ
order, I κελεύω
other ἄλλος
other, the (of two) ἕτερος
our ἡμέτερος
out of ἐκ, ἐξ (*c. gen.*)
ox βοῦς ὁ

pain ἄλγος τό
pardon συγγνώμη ἡ
pardon, I συγγνώμην ἔχω (*c. dat.*), συγγιγνώσκω (*c. dat.*)
part μέρος τό
party στάσις ἡ
pay μισθός ὁ
peace εἰρήνη ἡ
pebble ψηφός ἡ
people λεώς ὁ
perceive, I αἰσθάνομαι
persuade, I πείθω
phalanx φάλαγξ ἡ
pig ὗς ὁ, ἡ
place τόπος ὁ
place, I τίθημι
plan βουλή ἡ
pleasant ἡδύς
pleasantly ἡδέως
plunder, I λῃστεύω
poet ποιήτης ὁ
poor πένης

porch στοά ἡ
possess, I κέκτημαι
post τάξις ἡ
pour a libation, I σπένδω
power δύναμις ἡ
pray, I εὔχομαι
prepare, I παρασκευάζω
press hard, I πιέζω
prevent, I κωλύω
priest ἱερεύς ὁ
prison δεσμωτήριον τό
prisoner δεσμώτης ὁ
private person ἰδιώτης ὁ
proclaim, I κηρύσσω
promise, I ὑπισχνοῦμαι (-έομαι)
prophet μάντις ὁ
prove, I δηλῶ (-όω)
provisions ἐπιτήδεια τά
prudent σώφρων
prudently σωφρόνως
punish, I κολάζω
pursue, I θηρεύω
push, I ὠθῶ (-έω)

race γένος τό
raise, I αἴρω
rank τάξις ἡ
ransom, I λύομαι
ready ἕτοιμος
receive, I λαμβάνω, δέχομαι
relation συγγενής
release, I λύω
remain, I μένω
reputation δόξα ἡ
revolt, I make to ἀφίστημι
rich πλούσιος
river ποταμός ὁ
road ὁδός ἡ
robber λῃστής ὁ
rule, I ἄρχω (*c. gen.*)
ruler ἄρχων ὁ
run, I τρέχω
runner δρομεύς ὁ
running δρόμος ὁ
rustic ἄγροικος ὁ

sacrifice, I θύω
safe ἀσφαλής
sail ἱστίον τό
sail, I πλέω
sailor ναύτης ὁ
salt ἅλς ὁ, ἡ
same ὁ αὐτός
savage ὠμός
say, I λέγω, φημί
sceptre σκῆπτρον τό
Scythian Σκύθης ὁ
sea θάλασσα ἡ
season ὥρα ἡ
see ὁρῶ (-άω)
seek, I ζητῶ (-έω)
seem, I δοκῶ (-έω)
seems good, it δοκεῖ
send, I πέμπω; I send away ἀποπέμπω, ἀφίημι; I send for μεταπέμπομαι
serpent δράκων ὁ
servant θεράπων ὁ
serve as a soldier, I στρατεύω
set, I τίθημι
set up, I καθίστημι
shadow σκιά ἡ
shake, I σείω
shameful αἰσχρός
shape εἶδος τό
sharp ὀξύς
shepherd ποιμήν ὁ
shield ἀσπίς ἡ
ship ναῦς ἡ
shirt χιτών ὁ
short βραχύς
shout βοή ἡ
shout, I βοῶ (-άω)
show φαίνω, δηλῶ (-όω)
shrine νεώς ὁ
sign σημεῖον τό
signal, I σημαίνω
silver ἀργύριον
silver (*adj.*) ἀργυροῦς
since ἐπεί, ἐπειδή
single ἁπλοῦς
size μέγεθος τό
slave δοῦλος ὁ
slave, I am a δουλεύω (*c. dat.*)
small μικρός
snow χιών ἡ
so οὕτω, οὕτως

so that ὥστε
soldier στρατιώτης ὁ
son υἱός ὁ
soul ψυχή ἡ
Sparta Λακεδαίμων ἡ
spear δόρυ τό
spot χωρίον τό
spring ἔαρ (*gen.* ἦρος) τό
stand, I (*trans.*) ἵστημι; (*intrans.*) ἕστηκα
standard σημεῖον τό
star ἀστήρ ὁ
statue ἀνδριάς ὁ
steward ταμίας ὁ
stone λίθος ὁ
stop, I (*trans.*) παύω; (*intrans.*) παύομαι (*c. gen.*)
story μῦθος ὁ
stranger ξένος ὁ
strength ἰσχύς ἡ
stretch, I τείνω
strife ἔρις ἡ
strike, I παίω
submit, I ἐνδίδωμι
such τοιοῦτος, τοιόσδε; such as οἷος
suffer, I πάσχω
suffering πάθος τό
summer θέρος τό
sun ἥλιος ὁ
swear, I ὄμνυμι
sweet γλυκύς
swift ταχύς
swiftly ταχύ, ταχέως
sword ξίφος τό

table τράπεζα ἡ
tablet δέλτος ἡ
take, I αἱρῶ (-έω), λαμβάνω
teach, I διδάσκω
teacher διδάσκαλος ὁ
temple ἱερόν τό
tent σκήνη ἡ
terrible δεινός
than ἤ
thanks χάρις ἡ
that ἐκεῖνος
that ὅτι
that, in order ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς
that, so ὥστε
the ὁ
then τότε
there ἐκεῖ
therefore οὖν
thief κλέπτης ὁ
thing χρῆμα τό
think, I νομίζω
thirst, I διψῶ (-άω)
this οὗτος, ὅδε
thou σύ
Thracian Θρᾷξ ὁ
throw, I βάλλω, ῥίπτω, ἵημι; I throw out ἐκβάλλω; I throw down καταβάλλω
thus οὕτω, οὕτως
thy σός
thyself σεαυτόν, -ήν
time χρόνος ὁ; I spend time διάγω
to εἰς, πρός, παρά; ὡς *with persons only*; (*all c. acc.*)
tongue γλῶσσα ἡ
tooth ὀδούς ὁ
torch λαμπάς ἡ
towards πρός (*c. acc.*)
town ἄστυ τό
trade ἐμπορία ἡ
treaty σπονδαί αἱ
tree δένδρον τό
tribe ἔθνος τό
trophy τρόπαιον τό
truce σπονδαί αἱ
true ἀληθής
trumpet σάλπιγξ ἡ
trust, I πιστεύω (*c. dat.*)
tunic χιτών ὁ
turn, I τρέπω
tyrant τύραννος ὁ

ugly αἰσχρός
unjust ἄδικος
unjustly, I act ἀδικῶ (-έω)
until ἕως, μέχρι
unwilling ἄκων
up ἄνω
use, I χρῶμαι (-άομαι) (*c. dat.*)
useful χρήσιμος

very μάλα
victory νίκη ἡ
virgin παρθένος ἡ
virtue ἀρετή ἡ
vote ψῆφος ἡ
voyage πλοῦς ὁ

wall τεῖχος τό
want ἀπορία ἡ
war πόλεμος ὁ
war, I wage πολεμῶ (-έω)
wash, I (*trans.*) λούω; (*intrans.*) λούομαι
water ὕδωρ τό
way τρόπος ὁ, ὁδός ἡ
weak ἀσθενής
wealth πλοῦτος ὁ, χρήματα τά
weave, I πλέκω
well εὖ
well-disposed εὔνους
when ὅτε, ἐπεί, ἐπειδή
when? πότε
whence? πόθεν; ὁπόθεν
whenever ὁπότε
where? ποῦ; ὅπου
whether . . . or (*interrog.*) πότερον . . . ἤ
while ἐν ᾧ, ἕως, ὅσον χρόνον
whither ποῖ; ὅποι
who ὅς
who? τίς;
whoever ὅστις
why? τί; ὅτι
wild beast θήρ ὁ
willing ἑκών
willing, I am ἐθέλω
wind ἄνεμος ὁ
wine οἶνος ὁ
winter χειμών ὁ
wisdom σοφία ἡ
wise σοφός
wisely σοφῶς
wish, I ἐθέλω, βούλομαι
within ἔσω
witness μάρτυς ὁ, ἡ
wolf λύκος ὁ
woman γυνή ἡ
wonderful θαυμάσιος
wood ὕλη ἡ
word λόγος ὁ, ἔπος τό
work ἔργον τό
workman τέκτων ὁ
worthy ἄξιος
wretched τάλας
write, I γράφω; I write a history of συγγράφω
wrong, I do ἀδικῶ (-έω)

year ἔτος τό
yoke ζυγόν τό
young νέος
young man νεανίας ὁ
your ὑμέτερος

Zeus Ζεύς ὁ

PRINTED IN
GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE
UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD
BY
JOHN JOHNSON
PRINTER
TO THE
UNIVERSITY

O6-AQS-380